THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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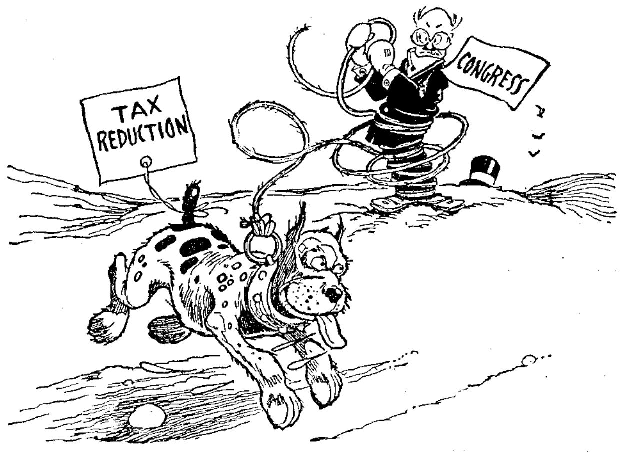
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

1,250,000 VOTES IN "THE DIGEST'S" BIG POLL

"IT IS DOUBTFUL if any measure ever received more generous testimony of approval," declared President Coolidge, in his recent widely heralded speech in New York City, referring to the Mellon Tax Plan. "Opposition has appeared to some of its details, but to the policy of immediate and drastic reduction of taxes, so arranged as to benefit all classes and all kinds of business, there has been the most general approbation." It is not permissible, of course, to ask the President for explicit statements, nor to assume more than he says, but some hundreds of publicists all over the country may have supplied a connection between his declaration and THE DIGEST'S big poll. "If anything is needed to make the sentiment of the country more clear," runs the sense of this nation-wide editorial comment, as express by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "THE DIGEST'S poll would seem to be performing that service. Let the good work go on."



"MY, OH, MY! ISN'T HE THE PLAYFUL RASCAL?"

—Smith in the Wichita *Beacon*.

The work goes forward, with this issue, to a grand total of more than a million and a quarter ballots, shown in tabulation on the following page. Only six individual States in the Union cast more votes than this at the last national election. If the Washington Monument were neatly placed on top of the tower of the Woolworth Building, by some Brobdignagian person with an eye to scenic effects, and the ballots thus far gathered in THE DIGEST'S poll were stacked up alongside, the height of the two structures would be about equal. All parts of the country have poured, and continue to pour, the little postcard evidences of their opinion into the central reservoir which takes up most of two floors of a twenty-story New York office building. Never, outside of an official election, has there been such a flood of ballots.

By considering that tall stack of votes, piled up to the height of the combined Washington Monument and Woolworth Building, as a kind of huge thermometer of public opinion, an interesting "drop of temperature" may be recorded. The country, it would appear, has steadily grown cooler toward the Mellon Plan. Between the first record, with the counting of 100,000 votes four weeks ago, and the present tabulation of more than ten times that many, the percentage that favored Mr. Mellon's plan has steadily fallen. The first week's "reading" was 81.5 per cent. in favor of the plan. The present percentage is 69.03. A loss of more than 10 points is thus recorded, occurring from week to week, the record running 75.7 for the second week and 71.7 for the third. The drop, it might be remarked by those who favor the Administration Plan, has slowed up a good deal in the week just past—and, anyway, there is an argument to the effect that the proper normal temperature is around 70 degrees.

The most evident signs of increasing coolness toward Mr. Mellon's plan for tax-reduction are shown in the West North Central group of States, where the opposition has always been strongest. Yet even here the present percentages stand 58.3 in favor of the plan to 41.7 opposed. The first record for this section stood at 67.5 in favor as against 32.5 opposed, while last week's figures stood at 61.7 and 38.3. Here, in particular, it appears, the cooling process is going on. This section is, of course, the center of agitation for the soldiers' bonus, as well as for much of the radical Republicanism that is showing opposition in Congress to the Administration-backed plan of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Nevertheless, if the fall is greatest here, every section of the country, without exception, this week registers a slightly less favorable attitude toward the plan. Even the New England States and Middle Atlantic States, where opposition is weakest, show a change toward the "No" column of some fractions of a per cent. The vote in the West South Central States, in the Mountain States and on the Pacific Slope shows a fall of approximately one per cent. on the "Yes" side, since last week. Questions that might occur are whether the slight decrease shown this week, as compared with the last two weeks, indicates that the vote is tending to stabilize itself; and whether the New York address of Mr. Coolidge will have any discernible effect in the poll.

It may be noteworthy, in summary, however, to point out the fact that in no State has the Mellon Plan failed of a majority in the votes thus far gathered in the poll. The two States where, according to the indications of the voters, the Plan finds least support, are South Dakota and North Carolina. In the first-named State it is practically a 50–50 vote, the total standing 3,960 in favor to 3,886 opposed. In North Carolina, the present vote is 9,865 favorable to 8,264 against. At the other extreme are the larger totals of some of the Eastern States, Massachusetts having delivered to date 44,768 in favor of the measure to 6,379 opposed, and New York 92,785 in favor as compared with 20,951 against. These proportions are equaled, among the less populous States outside of the notably pro-Mellonite New England and Middle Atlantic groups, only by Delaware, which

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including February 5, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	*Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	9,514	2,183
2 New Hampshire	5,459	1,065
3 Vermont	5,869	1,111
4 Massachusetts	44,768	6,379
5 Rhode Island	5,925	879
6 Connecticut	16,077	2,513
TOTAL VOTES	87,612	14,130
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	92,785	20,951
2 New Jersey	24,976	3,627
3 Pennsylvania	51,977	13,190
TOTAL VOTES	169,738	37,768
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	51,795	24,621
2 Indiana	30,012	17,502
3 Illinois	52,724	29,035
4 Michigan	40,628	17,614
5 Wisconsin	25,086	17,231
TOTAL VOTES	200,245	106,003
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	30,916	23,974
2 Iowa	24,842	16,882
3 Missouri	26,438	14,895
4 North Dakota	4,256	3,103
5 South Dakota	3,960	3,886
6 Nebraska	11,398	9,678
7 Kansas	19,507	14,315
TOTAL VOTES	121,317	86,733
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	11,071	4,873
2 Tennessee	8,320	4,996
3 Alabama	7,652	4,119
4 Mississippi	4,768	2,452
TOTAL VOTES	31,811	16,440

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	*Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"*
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	6,046	3,696
2 Louisiana	4,113	1,568
3 Oklahoma	13,140	10,434
4 Texas	35,281	19,472
TOTAL VOTES	58,580	35,170
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	2,070	497
2 Maryland	11,463	3,062
3 District of Columbia	3,974	1,096
4 Virginia	13,687	6,300
5 West Virginia	9,808	4,574
6 North Carolina	9,865	8,264
7 South Carolina	5,515	3,601
8 Georgia	9,923	3,895
9 Florida	8,538	3,358
TOTAL VOTES	74,843	34,647
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	3,784	1,622
2 Idaho	2,484	1,725
3 Wyoming	1,820	1,019
4 Colorado	12,525	5,893
5 New Mexico	942	567
6 Arizona	2,375	1,250
7 Utah	1,473	557
8 Nevada	8	3
TOTAL VOTES	25,411	12,636
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	17,238	8,462
2 Oregon	9,264	5,410
3 California	57,611	24,979
TOTAL VOTES	84,113	38,851
STATES UNKNOWN	10,883	5,391
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	864,553	387,769

TOTAL VOTES RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 5, INCLUSIVE, 1,252,322

is registered approximately 4 to 1 in favor of Mr. Mellon's tax-cutting ideas.

The present findings of THE DIGEST poll, as one editor points out, do not entirely harmonize with several local tests of opinion on the Mellon Tax Plan, taken in various parts of the country. Thus the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, commenting on THE DIGEST'S first returns of practically 4 to 1 in favor of the plan, remarks that "it will be surprizing if this ratio is not maintained or, indeed, improved as further results are reported." *The Press* reports editorially of the poll recently completed in its own part of the country:

> "The poll conducted by *The Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press* with respect to the Mellon Plan of tax-reduction comes to an end with a vote of approximately six to one in favor of the plan. So far as we are aware, no millionaires, members of chambers of commerce and repesentatives of other plutocratic interests cast any votes. Most of those recorded were from wage-earners, farmers and small business men, who have by no means been deceived by the radical yelp that the plan is of especial benefit to the individual with a large income."

The present standing of THE DIGEST poll in Minnesota, as shown by the table herewith, is 30,916 in favor to 23,974 opposed. Another local poll, taken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, showed the astonishing total of 2,404 in favor of the Mellon Plan to 7 opposed. A third poll, which also disclosed a substantial majority for the Mellon Plan, is reported by the Colorado Springs *Gazette*. The editor explains and comments:

> "The poll represents 10 per cent. of the qualified electors of the city, not a large number in itself, but much larger than is generally conceded accurately to reflect a cross-section of public opinion. On the specific question of tax-reduction plans, the Mellon bill was given an overwhelming majority, there being 1,130 votes cast for it to 326 against. The Garner, or Democratic, plan polled 314 for and 662 against. In many instances, proponents of Administration policy registered merely their choice for the Mellon bill and ignored the minority measure, so the totals, in fact, are an understatement of the relative support accorded the two bills in this community.
>
> "The vote on the bonus was overwhelmingly in the negative, the bill winning only 482 votes for to 1,016 against. Of the 1,410 persons voting, only 296 were ex-service men, a fact which seems to indicate that voting on the measure was in large degree on other lines. Detailed study of the balloting reveals this as true, supporters of the Democratic tax bill being inclined also toward the bonus. Party difference is indicated here, the Democrats holding to the theory that it is possible to vote billions for a bonus, which must be paid out of taxation, and at the same time lower the tax levy. The means by which this extraordinary feat is to be accomplished has never been explained."

For purposes of comparison, it may be pointed out that the present returns in THE DIGEST poll give Colorado 12,525 in favor of the Mellon Plan, to 5,893 opposed. In all of these polls, it might be mentioned as indicative of THE DIGEST'S fairness to the minority who oppose the Secretary of the Treasury's measure, a far less evenly balanced result is shown than in the present national referendum. Advocates of the bonus, especially, have felt that Mr. Mellon's declaration, that his plan is unworkable if the bonus is paid, is unfair to them. Opponents and proponents of the bonus measure continue to make THE DIGEST'S mail-bags their battle-ground. An unusually complete discussion of the matter at issue between them will be found in the article immediately following this one, entitled "Quinn versus Mellon."

On the theory, apparently, that "John" ought to speak for himself as well as others, there is also a good deal of discussion in THE DIGEST'S mail these days, as to what Mr. Mellon would be saved by his own plan. "What does Andy save?" demand at least a score of correspondents of assorted tempers, mostly bad,

COLO NO
CONN YES
CONN YES
COLO NO
WISC YES
CONN YES
COLO NO
WISC YES
CONN YES
COLO NO
COLO YES
COLO YES
COLO YES
COLO YES
COLO YES
CONN NO
COLO YES
CONN NO

A CORNER OF THE COUNTING-ROOM, WITH A FEW BALLOTS AND BALLOT-BOXES

Here THE DIGEST'S tally-keepers make the final assortment of ballots, according to States and points of view. A good part of two floors of a big office building is required by the poll, where human fingers and improved machinery take care of the daily grist of votes from all parts of the country. Here are seen only about 300,000 of the 1,250,000 ballots reported this week.

recalling that Mr. Mellon declined to inform Senator Couzens on that point. One of these inquiring correspondents even incloses a newspaper clipping in which Mr. Mellon's income is "fairly accurately estimated" at $2,000,000, on which, proceeds the newspaper writer:

> "He would pay under the present law approximately $1,101,440.
>
> "Under the tax-reduction program he proposes, he would pay approximately $597,800.
>
> "His saving would be approximately $503,640.
>
> "Under the Democratic plan, he would pay approximately $952,740. His saving would be approximately only $148,700.
>
> "In Pennsylvania during the same year, 47,646 persons reported a net income of $3,000 to $4,000. They paid income taxes.
>
> "Some statisticians figure that the total reduction granted under the Mellon bill to these 47,000 persons would not equal Mellon's own saving."

Several correspondents who feel that Mr. Mellon's own saving is involved include other considerations in their letters. "I would pay $100 to see the man with $100,000 pay $30,000," writes a citizen of DuBois, Pennsylvania. "I have 1 wife+6 children, and am certainly against income-tax reduction. The Government can use the money."

Another correspondent, writing from Wolcott, Indiana, promises to subscribe if he is forwarded one good farm hand, at once, from New York City. "Will take a German," he adds, "if he ever done any farming in Germany."

A third writer is evidently under a misapprehension as to what THE DIGEST poll is all about. He writes:

> "We wish to inform you that we have plenty of Mellon plants, without wasting $4 on yours. We have good rich ground, and plenty of seed from last year. Wishing for lots of rain and good mellons, I am,
>
> "Sincerely yours."

"A neighbor of mine is much opposed to all the taxes now resting heavy upon us," runs another letter. "When I received your card for a straw vote on the Mellon tax, I asked her, 'Neighbor, have you received a card about the Mellon tax?' 'Good heavens,' she said, 'have they gone to taxin' the melons?' This means lots to us Texas people."

Here, also, is a sad report from Missouri which, as one might say, tells its own story, and requires no comment:

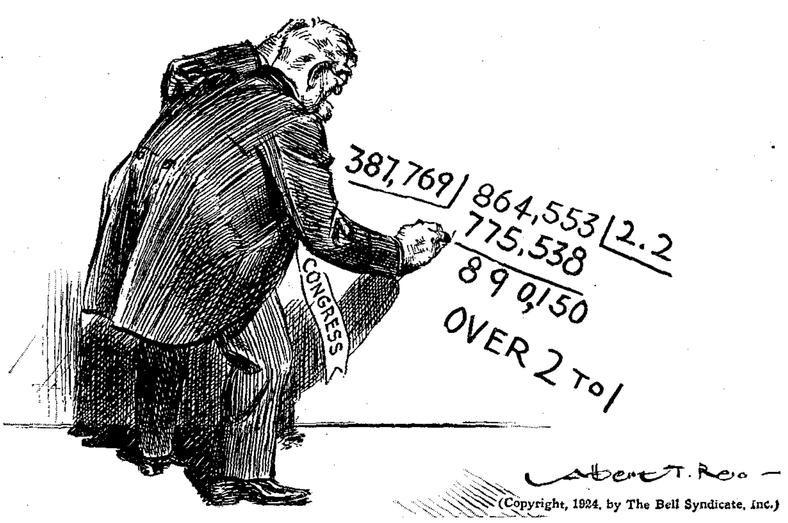
> "Mr. I dond go to the Poles everysens the wimmon got right to wode on Pols Because its all lost thime for the man around here Because the man wodes one way and womman the other if you cut the wimman out from voating ve all go agin if not ve not go no mor ve ar all Farmars."

A letter, containing a suggestion, came to us from Groton, Massachusetts, on the morning when this article was prepared. It is signed by a woman who heard President Coolidge's talk of the day before, "over a home-made radio." Her concluding paragraph runs:

> "Why can't we have more of this? Why can't it be arranged now and then for the President to speak to his people in this way? It would bring the country together like a big family, as we should be. Then let the towns install powerful receiving sets in their halls so that all could hear. Radio can do more for the world than the implements of war. I had not marked or sent your ballot because I felt I was not well enough informed on the subject. I am mailing it this morning. I know where I am at after what I heard last night."

A Democratic editor, writing in the Okmulgee (Okla.) *Daily Democrat*, contributes this summary of the methods of the poll:

> "Personally, we prefer the Garner plan, but we are convinced that if there is to be tax-reduction, it must be along the lines of the Mellon Plan, even tho this plan be considerably modified by Congress. Undoubtedly the Democrats will present the Garner Plan as a substitute and it's quite probable that the Garner Plan will be voted down. In the end the fifteen million DIGEST voters and the members of Congress will vote on exactly the same question."



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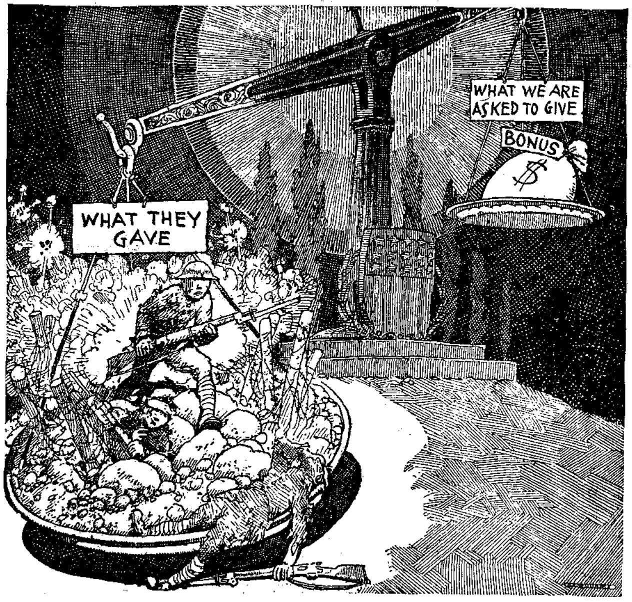
SOME SIMPLE FIGURING ON "THE DIGEST'S" POLL

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.


WHAT WE ARE ASKED TO GIVE
BONUS
$
WHAT THEY GAVE

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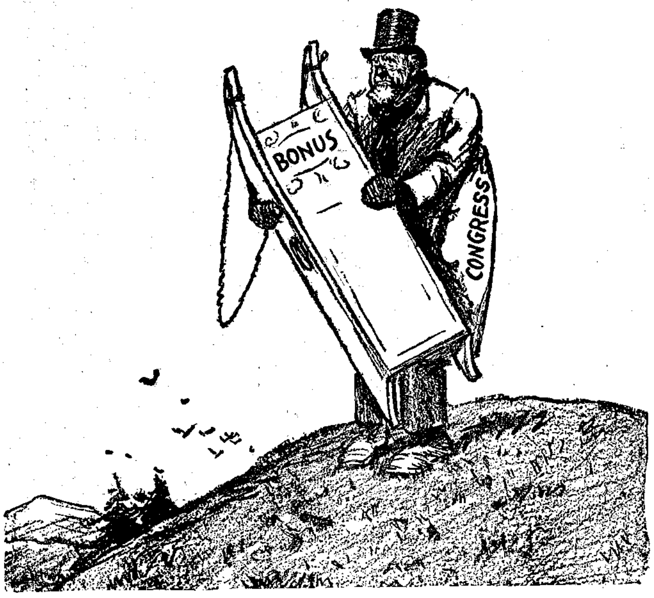
OUTWEIGHED

—Williams in the New York *American*.

QUINN VERSUS MELLON

IN DISPLAY TYPE ON THE FRONT COVER of *The American Legion Weekly* of February 1, John R. Quinn, National Commander of the Legion, charges that "powerful, selfish interests" opposed to adjusted compensation for the ex-service men of the World War "have attempted to discredit the bill by cold-blooded misrepresentation and twisting of figures to meet whatever argument suited the occasion." The figures which have served this purpose, he says, "have emanated largely from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury." Mr. Quinn then goes on to challenge Mr. Mellon's figures, and to deny flatly his contention that this Government can not pay the bonus and reduce taxes too. Upon the publication of these charges The Literary Digest, in order to present both sides, telegraphed to Secretary Mellon asking for his comment on them. In reply we received a letter answering Mr. Quinn's charges point by point. Because the question of the validity of Secretary Mellon's contention that we can not have both the bonus and a tax cut is basic to the tax legislation now before Congress and the people, we here quote at length Mr. Quinn's arraignment and Mr. Mellon's reply. Says Mr. Quinn in *The American Legion Weekly:*



NO SNOW

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"In December of 1922 Mr. Mellon predicted a government deficit of $650,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, and with this as his reason, President Harding vetoed the Adjusted Compensation Bill. At the end of the fiscal year there was a governmental surplus of *$313,000,000*. HERE IS A DISCREPANCY OF NEARLY ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

"Was Mr. Mellon one billion dollars wrong? Or did he know better all the time?

"The answer is that President Harding had told the ex-service men their account would be settled when the country could afford it. So Mr. Mellon told him the country couldn't afford it.

"Recently came a time when the facts could be concealed no longer. So Mr. Mellon discovers that the American people need a reduction of taxes—and that this reduction is possible only if adjusted compensation is torpedoed. And he has some new figures.

"He wants to reduce taxes by $323,000,000 and, he says, no compensation or no tax-reduction.

"It is pointed out that it is possible to reduce taxes by $225,000,000 and still follow every suggestion he has made for the relief of men of moderate incomes.

"When this becomes apparent, Mr. Mellon advances still more figures. He says the cost of adjusted compensation will be $250,000,000 per annum *for the first four years*. Eighteen months ago the Treasury Department officially estimated that the cost of adjusted compensation would be $80,000,000 per year.

"Mr. Mellon has ignored in his calculations the $160,000,000 which Great Britain is paying annually on her debt to this country.

"Mr. Mellon has ignored in his calculations the proposed cut in government expenditures which will save $220,000,000 annually.

"Either of these items will pay the whole cost of adjusted compensation.

"THIS GOVERNMENT CAN PAY ADJUSTED COMPENSATION AND REDUCE TAXES, TOO. IT CAN PAY ADJUSTED COMPENSATION WITHOUT HARDSHIP TO ANYBODY."

Secretary Mellon, in a letter to the editor of The Literary Digest, answers Mr. Quinn as follows:

"(1) Mr. Quinn states that in December, 1922, the Treasury estimated a deficit of $650,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, whereas at the end of the fiscal year there was a surplus of $313,000,000.

"The President used figures which showed a possible deficit of $697,000,000 in his speech delivered July 11, 1922, to the business organizations of the Government. This figure was made up from tentative figures furnished by the Treasury and other departments and establishments, and did not include an estimated expenditure of $125,000,000 for accrued discount on War Savings Certificates. These figures were for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and were, therefore, made a year in advance of the close of the fiscal year. At the time for the Secretary's Annual Report in November, 1922, sufficient improvement had been made in the general business conditions of the country to require a reconsideration of these tentative figures, and the estimated deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was reduced to $273,000,000. A surplus or a deficit is the difference between the receipts and the expenditures of the Government and is affected by any change either in the receipts or in the expenditures. The recovery of the country from the depression of 1921 was much more rapid than had been anticipated. A new tariff law had just gone into effect, and the revenue from this source developed into the highest in the history of the Government and was entirely unanticipated. On account of these two changes in conditions which brought additional revenue to the Government, actual revenues were some $400,000,000 in excess of the revenues estimated in November, 1922. A like but not so marked change took place in the expenditures. The principal item was a saving of $220,000,000 in expected expenditures on account of railroads by a reduction in what was actually spent and a realization on railroad securities owned. Since the Government's accounts are kept on a cash basis, and capital items received are treated as ordinary receipts, or as reductions of ordinary expenditures, it was difficult for the Government to estimate accurately its receipts when it was holding so many realizable capital assets in its Treasury. Due to these unforeseen circumstances, the estimate made by the Treasury in November necessarily varied from the actual results determined by the following June, but Mr. Quinn is, however, in error in saying that there was a deficit of $650,000,000 estimated in December, 1922.

"(2) Mr. Quinn states that the Treasury officially estimated the cost of the bonus as $80,000,000 and it now estimates it to be $250,000,000 as the average for the first four years.

"The original figures were prepared by the Government Actuary under the instructions of and upon the basis determined by Senator McCumber, author of the bonus bill. Based as Senator McCumber requested, the Government Actuary figured the cost of the bonus for the first four years as follows:

1923	$77,440,889
1924	92,177,729
1925	73,100,962
1926	370,229,885

"Upon a basis of what is now considered would be the probable exercise of the options given by the bill, the Treasury figures the cost of the bonus for the first four years as follows:

1924	$161,729,002
1925	111,336,378
1926	92,676,005
1927	661,545,183

"(3) Mr. Quinn states that the Treasury has ignored the $160,000,000 Great Britain is paying annually on its debt.

"In the Secretary's Annual Report for 1923, page 107, under 'Miscellaneous receipts: Proceeds of government-owned securities—foreign obligations—principal,' is estimated $60,533,000, of which $23,000,000 is British refunding, and 'Interest' estimated at $160,488,004, of which $137,655,000 is British refunding interest. These estimated miscellaneous receipts are part of the general receipts of the Government on which the estimated surplus for 1924 is determined.

"(4) Mr. Quinn states that the British payment could be used to pay the bonus.

"Great Britain has the right under the debt settlement to pay its obligations either in notes or bonds of the United States or in cash. This amounts to no more than a mutual cancellation of debts, that is, we cancel our claim against Great Britain for $161,000,000 upon Great Britain's cancelling claims against us, that is, bonds of the United States and accrued interest, to an equal amount. As an illustration of the effect of this provision, of the $92,000,000 due from Great Britain on December 15th last, the United States received all in its own bonds and accrued interest thereon, except the sum of $22.16 in cash. If the bonus were to be paid out of this debt settlement, there would be available, therefore, only $22.16.

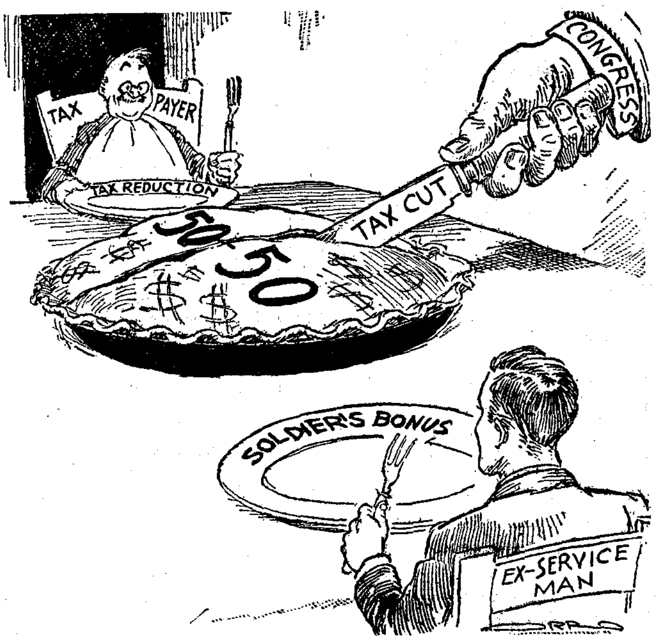
"(5) Mr. Quinn states that the Treasury ignored the proposed cut in governmental expenditures, which he says will save another $220,000,000 annually.

"The estimated surplus is the difference between the estimated receipts and estimated expenditures. In determining the estimated surplus of $329,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, the Treasury of necessity took into account the reduction in expenditures. No other course would have been possible and even a cursory examination of the Secretary's Annual Report must have made this obvious."

Another official argument to the effect that the bonus and tax-reduction are financially incompatible was recently presented to the country by President Coolidge. "The economic reasons why the granting of a bonus would jeopardize the welfare of the whole country" were thus briefly stated by the President in his Lincoln Day speech in New York: "It is of the utmost importance in order to be able to meet a fast approaching foreign competition, that to keep business good and prevent depression we reduce our debt and keep our expenditures as low as possible." According to the President, "it was estimated that under the bonus bill which was vetoed that if all the beneficiaries had taken the certificates which it was proposed to issue, the plan would have cost $225,000,000 annually for the first four years and a total of $5,400,000,000." Now, since "about $4,500,000,000 has been paid off" on the public debt since August, 1919, with a consequent reduction in interest charges "of almost $200,000,000"—

"This would more than destroy all the great labor which the country has gone through for the purpose of reducing its debt. It would mean the indefinite postponement of any tax-reduction, another increase in the cost of living, more drying up of the sources of credit, and a probable raising of the rates of interest; all of which would result in inflation and higher prices, with the grave danger of ultimate disaster to our financial system. We have been through one period of deflation. Nearly all the men on the farms and many of the men in business have not yet recovered from it, and the country certainly does not want to take the risk of another like experience. A few months of good times are worth more to the service men themselves than anything they could receive in the way of a bonus. . . .

"I have already undertaken to demonstrate that taxes are paid by the great mass of the people. It is necessary to consider whether there be any moral justification for placing all the people under this great burden, in order to pay some money to a part of the people, many of whom do not want it, and are offering pronounced objection to it. A very large body of service men do not want the bonus, and object to being taxed in order that it may be paid. Their request is entitled to just as much consideration as the request of those who do want it."



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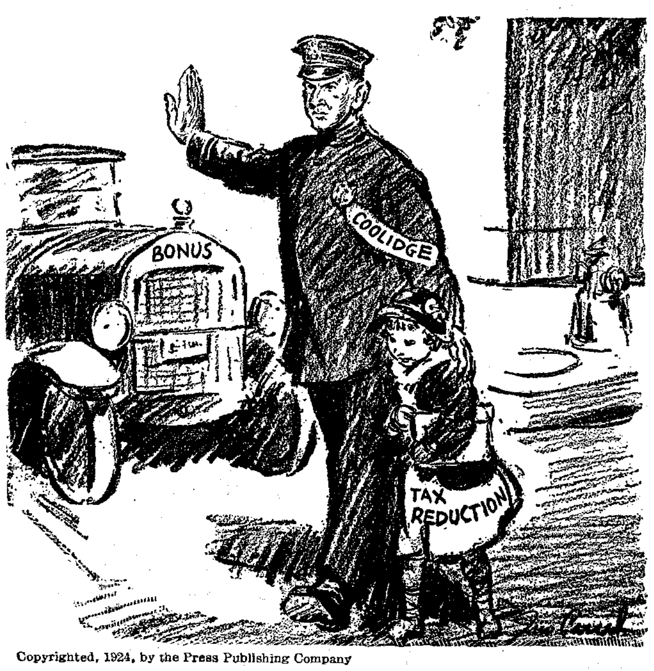
WHY NOT?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



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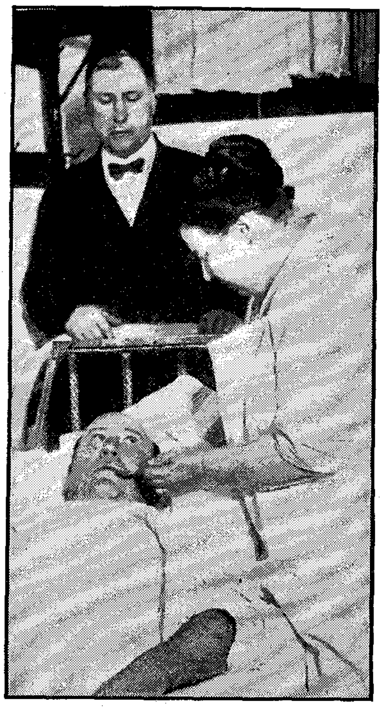
THE SAFETY ZONE

—Cassell in the New York *Evening World*.



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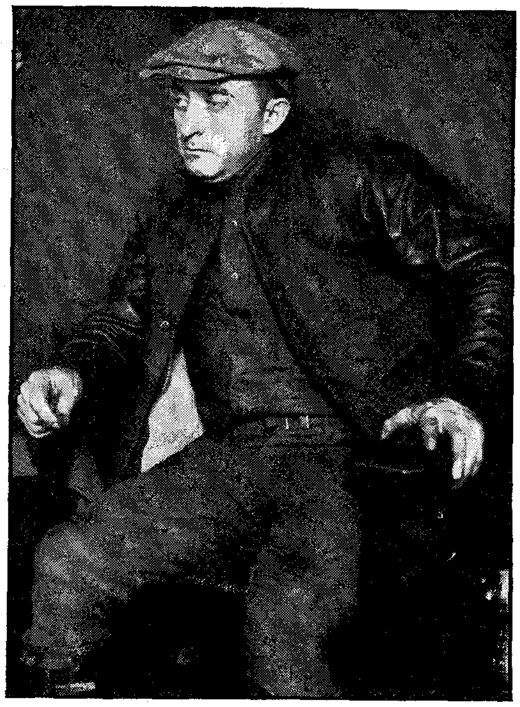
A VICTIM OF THE RIOT

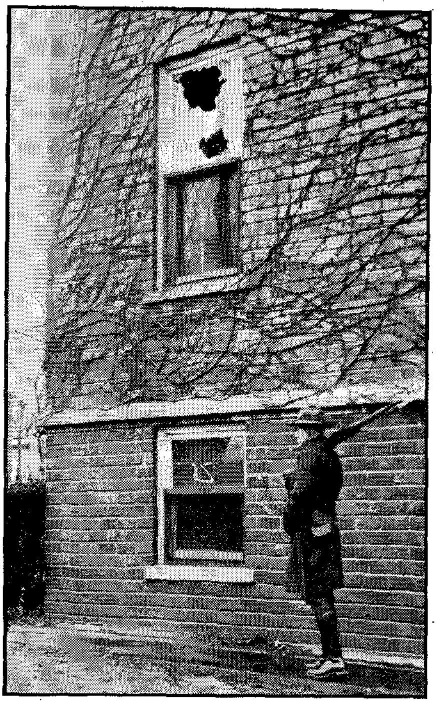
Deputy-Sheriff Layman, wounded while preserving order, at a meeting of the Knights of the Flaming Circle.



International, Chicago

"WE WENT TO THE HOSPITAL

"Armed with warrants," says S. Glenn Young. "We said we were officers of the law. A volley of shots was the answer. We fired some shots in return."



International Newsreel

THE HOSPITAL

Where Herrin's Mayor took refuge and what the shots returned by Young, a Deputy Sheriff, and some deputized citizens did to it.

HERRIN'S WET AND DRY WAR

THE BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT in Herrin, that "canker of the Mississippi Valley," which resulted in a call for fourteen units of Illinois militia, "can not be blamed on the Ku Klux Klan," asserts the Cairo *Citizen*, which is published only some sixty miles from the scene. "The real trouble in Herrin is not the bootlegger; it is not the Klan," agrees the neighboring Chicago *Post*. "The real trouble is the breakdown of the constituted law-enforcing authorities of Williamson County. They failed to do their duty in 1922; they are failing to do it now." "No one was ever punished for the mine murders two years ago," we are reminded by the Washington *Star*, and the present reign of lawlessness is due to this fact, declares *The Evening Post*, of Marion, the county seat. Another near-by paper, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, tells in detail the outcome of what is called a war between the wets and drys, as represented by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the Flaming Circle, with the Klan attempting to enforce Prohibition in the county through a "two-gun" man named Young. According to the St. Louis paper:

> "The Knights of the Flaming Circle held a meeting in Herrin. It appears that policemen attended the meeting and arrested several of those present on charges of bootlegging.
>
> "Deputy Sheriff Layman had gone there to exhort the Flaming Circle men to be peaceful. According to the Sheriff's story, as Layman went to the door to meet a crowd of Klansmen, some one shot him. In the excitement which ensued the meeting broke up, and from a crowd that had assembled in the streets a shot was fired that killed Justice of the Peace Cagle, who was standing in front of a hotel. After the shooting, Sheriff Galligan telephoned Springfield for troops.
>
> "The killing of Cagle, to whom the Klansmen were friendly, resulted in an immediate assembly of Klansmen in the streets. The Klansmen shot out the street lights and the majority of windows in the hospital."

"The hospital was shot up by Klansmen, who were determined to get their opponents, regardless of the possible killing of patients, nurses, and doctors," says *The Post-Dispatch*, but S. Glenn Young, the "enforcement officer" of the Klan, who assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Herrin after the Mayor had taken refuge in the hospital, and held the post until the arrival of the militia, offers another version:

> "Shortly after my arrival in Herrin, a Deputy Sheriff, some deputized citizens and myself went to the Herrin hospital, armed with warrants, for eight men charged with the murder of Cæsar Cagle. We were asked what we wanted, and told those inside that we were officers of the law. To this a volley of shots inside the door was the answer. We backed away a short distance and fire was opened upon us again from up-stairs windows. We fired some shots in return, . . . and proceeded to place a guard around the place, which we maintained until the arrival of troops, about 4 A. M."

Military rule, under which Herrin was placed, is not the same thing as martial law. In the latter case, it is explained, the militia assumes supreme command, while under military rule the soldiers are subordinate to the civil authority. "It may be years before peace is restored," thinks *The Republican Era*, of Murphysboro, near Herrin, which says the Klan and drys of Williamson County work together, while the Flaming Circle is composed of wets. "But the militia will give the county a breathing spell," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "and the opportunity should be utilized to start an effective campaign against corruption and criminal negligence." Governor Small, of Illinois, is also scored by the St. Louis *Star* for "keeping hands off Herrin because it might injure his political prospects." But the neighboring Cairo *Bulletin* blames "that self-constituted secret organization founded on race and religious prejudice—the Klan." The Chicago *Tribune* distributes the blame between the Klan and anti-Klan organizations, the drys and the bootleggers, and maintains that Illinois should have a State constabulary to prevent another Herrin episode. As the Indianapolis *News* observes:

> "The present situation at Herrin is the result of a clash between two forces, neither of which has any legal authority. Moreover, Herrin never will be safe until it forgets its prejudices and hatreds, purges itself of crooked politics, and elects men to office who will enforce the law because the community is united behind them in support of good government."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

WHAT McADOO DIDN'T DO

WILLIAM G. McADOO went to Washington, as one unfriendly newspaper writer put it, to attend his father-in-law's funeral "and remained to attend to his own." But after he had given his testimony before the Senate committee investigating the oil-lease scandal, editors and correspondents began to ask themselves whether it was a McAdoo funeral after all. The applause which greeted Mr. McAdoo, the gentleness of his inquisitors, his definite statement of his precise connections with Edward L. Doheny, his air of confidence and rectitude, all, in the opinion of Washington correspondents, combined to create a reaction against the feeling that McAdoo was dead politically. And yet through the country at large the press reflect a very general feeling that, to put it most mildly, Mr. McAdoo's friends will find it very difficult to nominate him and to elect him to the Presidency.

Mr. McAdoo's name, it will be remembered, came into the oil talk when Edward L. Doheny—after being recalled to the stand at the instance of Senator James A. Reed, a rival of McAdoo's for the Democratic nomination—admitted that he had retained the former Treasury chief as counsel for his interests in Washington and in Mexico. Mr. McAdoo, it finally developed, had taken a retainer of $25,000 a year from the Doheny interests and he or his firm had actually received $150,000. Since Mr. McAdoo has not retired from the race for the Presidency, and since all press writers agree that discussion of his availability will center about his connection with the oil business, his explanation of just what he has and has not done will inevitably be referred to again and again.

Mr. McAdoo affirms that his law firm was retained as counsel by Mr. Doheny's companies in 1919, and that he himself was retained as special counsel "entirely in connection with the Mexican affairs of Mr. Doheny's enterprises." Mr. McAdoo says he has "never at any time been employed or consulted regarding any oil leases anywhere in the United States." In a letter to Chairman Lenroot, of the investigating committee, Mr. McAdoo said:

> "What I have done was within my rights as a lawyer. In my representation of the Doheny companies in Mexican matters, I never dealt in political influence, nor did I ask or promise, or give or receive, political favors, or other favors. If my conduct in acting professionally in these matters is open to criticism, then no lawyer can take a cabinet office unless he be rich enough to give up all professional employment in business when he comes out of office."

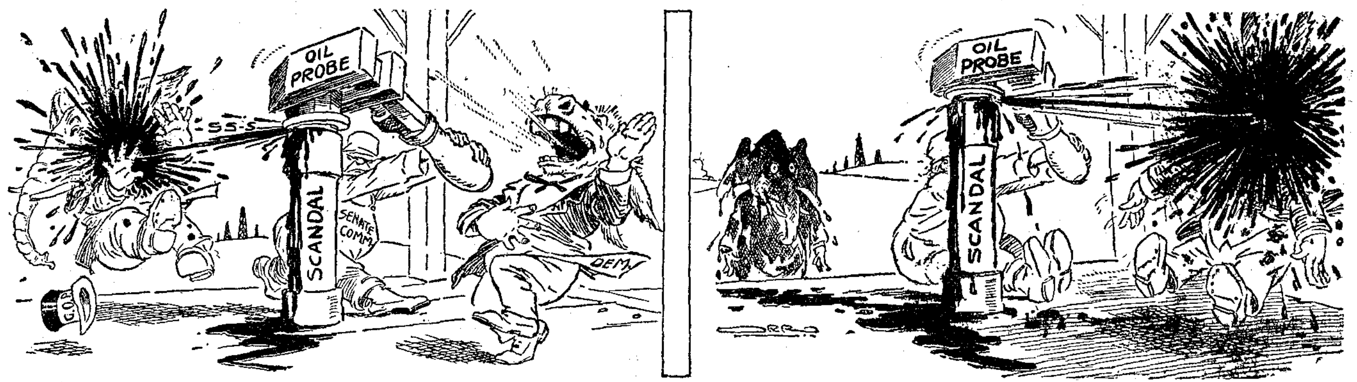
In the formal statement which he read to the Senate committee on February 11, Mr. McAdoo said: "I think it may fairly be presumed that if my name was not prominently mentioned in connection with high office, my private practise as a lawyer would be of no interest to this committee or to the public." In 1919 Mr. Doheny's companies "enjoyed an enviable reputation" as competitors with the "so-called 'oil-trust.'" So when Mr. Doheny asked Mr. McAdoo's firm "to act for him professionally in trying to prevent the confiscation of his valuable petroleum properties in Mexico," the thing appealed to Mr. McAdoo because of his familiarity with Latin-American finance and the Mexican oil situation, because it was in line with the Administration's policy, and because he would be rendering "a genuine service" in promoting Latin-American commerce and helping to protect American rights in Mexico. The McAdoo statement closed with this assertion regarding his connection with the Doheny companies, which was severed on February 2:

> "The service I have rendered to them was in good faith and in full satisfaction for the fees that have been paid. I owe them nothing and they owe me nothing."

The next day, as a New York *World* writer puts it, Mr. McAdoo "began his real campaign to counteract the political effect of his having become Edward L. Doheny's lawyer after leaving the government service." He wrote a letter to his campaign manager, asking him to call a conference in Chicago of leaders of the "McAdoo movement" to "consider and determine whether or not the fact that an honorable professional service, rendered by me to a client, but having no relation whatever to the oil leases now under investigation by the Senate committee, is prejudicial to my leadership in the cause of progressive democracy."

"A distinct reaction in favor of Mr. McAdoo" came with the arrival of the ex-Secretary in Washington, says Mark Sullivan in the New York *Tribune*. Fair play is demanded for him by such politically non-sympathetic journals as the Boston *Transcript*, Jersey City *Journal*, New York *Evening Post*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), an Underwood paper, argues "that the public, especially the public of Democratic affiliations, will render the final verdict on Mr. McAdoo's availability." So it is interesting to find the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), and Dallas *News* far from convinced that Mr. McAdoo's political goose is cooked; the Raleigh *News and Observer*, published by his former colleague, Mr. Daniels, noting that the charge of betraying the public trust has never been brought against Mr. McAdoo.

But while Mr. McAdoo may have shown that he is merely an "innocent bystander upon whom some of the oil splashed," his testimony, remarks Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post*, "did not provide enough political carbona to clean off the spots." "Despite the entirely satisfactory nature and detail of Mr. McAdoo's account of his services to Doheny as a lawyer, the facts but emphasize his unavailability as a candidate in a campaign where the methods of Doheny's and the records of Fall's will be an issue," declares the New York *World*. Concurring in this sentiment we find Democratic journals like the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Citizen*, New York *Times*, Hartford *Times*, Scranton *Times*, Asheville *Times*, and Nashville *Banner*, to say nothing of a multitude of independent and Republican journals in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and California.



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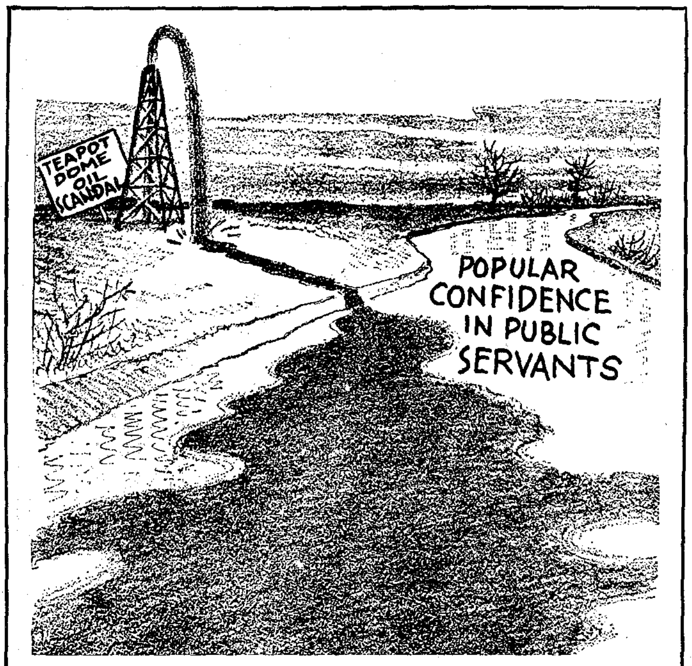
AN INTERRUPTED LAUGH —Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

MR. COOLIDGE'S REFUSAL TO OUST DENBY

"SOUND TO THE CORE," is the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* characterization of our Republican President's refusal to oust the Secretary of the Navy, who has since resigned. And it considers the Senate's resolution calling for Secretary Denby's resignation "mischievous meddling with business that belongs to another branch of the Government." The New York *World* (Dem.) agrees that the Senate "went far outside its rights" and that Mr. Coolidge "was entirely justified in the sharp reply that he published." "Calvin Coolidge is President," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), and he has given "a plain notification to the Senate to attend to its own business, with the assurance that he can and will attend to his." With such an outburst of approval from the Democratic press, it is not surprizing to find a host of Republican and Independent papers speaking of the President's brief message as a "merited rebuke" to the Senate.


TEAPOT DOME OIL SCANDAL
POPULAR CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC SERVANTS

POLLUTING THE STREAM

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Thus the loud demands for Denby's dismissal and the many predictions that he would retire brought not only a spirited defense of his acts from the Secretary, but from the White House a crisp lecture on constitutional law. Indeed, to some editors the clash between the Senate and President over Secretary Denby has an importance in establishing the relations between the Executive and the Legislative more significant than anything involved in the legality of the naval oil leases. "A new chapter," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is being written in the weary annals of the long struggle between the White House and Congress," and the Senate's action, with the President's reply, "will be recalled when the oil scandal of 1923-1924 will be only faintly remembered." It seems to the Pittsburgh *Press* (Ind.) that the need of Senatorial confirmation of the appointment of a Cabinet member makes the Senate "a sharer of responsibility," so that it "is not intruding itself upon the Executive, is not meddling," when it undertakes to tell the President that it no longer has confidence in an official it helped raise to power. But this point of view seems to be less common among the newspapers than that of approval of President Coolidge's stand.

The Senate, it will be remembered, passed, on February 11, a resolution calling attention to Mr. Denby's signing of and responsibility for the oil leases and contracts "in violation of the laws of Congress" and "in defiance of the settled policy of the Government adhered to through three successive Administrations" and asserting it to be the "sense" of the Senate that the President "immediately request the resignation of Edwin Denby as Secretary of the Navy." Inside of four hours after he had received this resolution at the White House, President Coolidge issued a statement in which he said:

> "No official recognition can be given to the passage of the Senate resolution relative to their opinion concerning members of the Cabinet or other officers under Executive control.
>
> "The dismissal of an officer of the Government, such as is involved in this case, other than by impeachment, is exclusively an Executive function. I regard this as a vital principle of our Government.
>
> "The President is responsible to the people for his conduct relative to the retention or dismissal of public officials. I assume that responsibility, and the people may be assured that as soon as I can be advised so that I may act with entire justice to all parties concerned and fully protect the public interests, I shall act."

In his Lincoln Day address in New York, the President did not refer to the Senate's action, but he did declare that he wants "no hue and cry, no mingling of innocent and guilty in unthinking condemnation," and is "intent on the enforcement of our laws, without fear or favor, no matter who is hurt or what the consequences."

That Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, is apt to be "the outstanding heroic figure" of the oil controversy, is the flat assertion made by the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Mr. William E. Brigham, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, enters upon a strong defense of Secretary Denby's attitude toward the oil leases, and waxes indignant that "one of the cleanest men that ever held public office, if not one of the shrewdest, has been abused like a pickpocket and his resignation demanded on the floor of Congress because he did what he conceived to be his duty in strengthening the Navy of the United States against any possibility of a foreign invasion."

On the other hand, even journals like the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that object to Senatorial interference with the Cabinet insisted that Mr. Denby's usefulness as Secretary of the Navy was at an end. As *The World* put it, "if Mr. Coolidge suffers Secretary Denby to remain in the Cabinet, he can not disassociate himself from the Fall-Denby policy of parting with the naval oil reserves and leasing them to Sinclair and Doheny."

Nearly everybody in Washington, wrote Mark Sullivan in the New York *Tribune*, felt that Mr. Denby would find it hard to stay in the Cabinet; "nearly everybody thinks he made a most serious mistake, which had disastrous results," and that his recent spirited defense of his policy put him in a peculiar position, now that that policy has been denounced by the Senate and is being investigated by counsel appointed by the President.

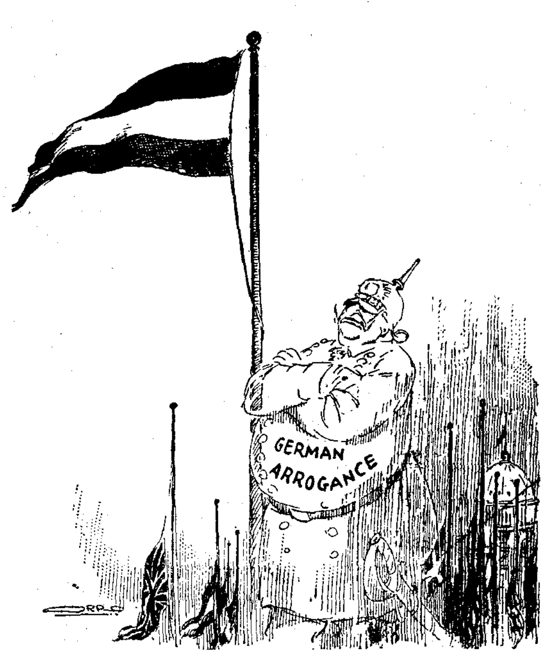
The chief points in Mr. Denby's defense, as given in a telegram to friends in Michigan, may be summarized thus: Governmental experts convinced him that the Navy oil lands were being drained by private wells outside; therefore, the Secretary of the Navy was obliged to let the oil go, to have the Navy department pump it, or to lease the drilling rights to private enterprises; the last-named course seemed most business-like, and contracts were entered into with the Pan-American and Mammoth oil companies on terms most favorable to the United States. In the Secretary's opinion the transfer of his administration of the oil reserves to the Interior Department was legal, and the leases were legal and beneficial to the Government. And the Secretary concludes:

> "My connection with the transactions from beginning to end was dictated by a profound belief that they were for the benefit of the United States and was as clean and patriotic as any other act of my official or private life."

TEUTONIC TACT AT WASHINGTON

THE SADDEST CONSEQUENCE of the German Embassy's refusal to honor the memory of ex-President Wilson by displaying its flag at half-mast, observes the New York *World*, "is the effect this blunder will have upon the prospects of a German loan and upon the collections in this country for hungry German children." And while the authoritative *Wall Street Journal* declares the "ill-bred neglect of the unteachable fools who govern Germany has nothing to do with the matter of a loan," we learn from General Allen, head of the American Committee for the Relief of German Children, that the flag incident has alienated numbers of workers, caused would-be donors to cancel their gifts, and threatened the success of the campaign. In fact, so alarming did the outlook become that General Allen felt obliged, even in Mrs. Wilson's great trial, to lay the facts before her. Said the widow of our late ex-President in reply:

> "The information contained in your letter . . . causes me genuine distress.
>
> "As a private citizen I will not venture to comment on the official aspect of the recent flag episode; but I am so convinced the feeling of my husband on the phase of the matter presented by you would so entirely accord with my own that I do not hesitate to express the hope that your fund in aid of helpless German children may continue to find generous support.
>
> "I am sure Mr. Wilson would not have the devotion and loyalty of the American people, whom he so loved, take on the guise of a resentment which might cause suffering if not death among innocent children."



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THE SPIRIT OF 1914

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The kind-hearted people of this country have received a blow in the face," notes the Hartford *Times*. But, it goes on:

> "In spite of this obtuseness, they should respond liberally to the call for help for starving German children in Germany. That is a call of humanity, and not even the insulting and almost insufferable attitude of German officials should prevent our participating in a movement to relieve alarming distress."

At the present moment a million German children are being supplied with meals daily by some 1,800 food-distributing bureaus and 6,000 feeding-stations in Germany, says a Berlin dispatch to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. "It will be a pity if these famished and innocent little children have to suffer for the blunders of their elders," remarks the Boston *Post*, and the Rochester *Herald* agrees that "the flag incident is, to say the least, extremely unfortunate, particularly at this time." "But," declares the Dayton *News*, "we can not afford to allow such an incident to deter us from aiding Germany's undernourished children." For, we are told:

> "America is able to transcend this lack of common sense among German officials. The enterprise, which is headed by Gen. Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American occupational forces in German territory, must go on. If anything, we must redouble our determination to make this campaign for the German women and children a success. Our sympathies go out to those who are hungry and facing starvation. Official stupidity in Berlin has been in evidence before, but the needy thousands there must not be made to suffer because of it."

The particular instance of "German official stupidity" referred to by the Dayton paper is thus described by the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "The official version, which was disseminated for German public opinion through the entire German press to-night, is that 'the German Ambassador at Washington cabled the Foreign Office whether he should give an official expression of condolences and of officially participating in the national mourning, to which the German Government, replying minutely, laid down its standpoint, that official condolences and participation by the German Government should be omitted, since Mr. Wilson was a private citizen at the time of his death, but for the rest, the German Ambassador could do anything he deemed best so far as he personally might participate in the national mourning and the funeral ceremonies.'
>
> "What actually happened was that Ambassador Wiedfeldt, who knew what was the right thing to do, cabled from Washington that he would transmit official condolences and send a wreath on behalf of the German Government, whereupon the Foreign Office cabled to Dr. Wiedfeldt specifically not to do so. Dr. Wiedfeldt interpreted the Government's orders naturally as meaning not even to half-mast his flag as being undoubtedly official participation."

"Here was the sole discordant note in a world's tribute," points out the Atlanta *Constitution*. "It was a stupid insult," avers the Manchester *Union*. Dozens of other newspapers throughout the country say approximately the same thing. To the Troy *Record* the flag incident "is merely another example of German thick-headedness." In fact, the balance of this page could be filled with uncomplimentary descriptions of the Embassy's "display of bad taste," as the Jersey City *Journal* describes it. "This exhibition of swinish discourtesy," to quote the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, injures the German cause in the United States when sympathy is needed most by the Germans, several papers agree. Even the *New Yorker Herold*, a German American daily, admits that "the incident is very regrettable." "Americans have a coarse and vivid word to apply to such acts—boneheadedness," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. In this paper's opinion:

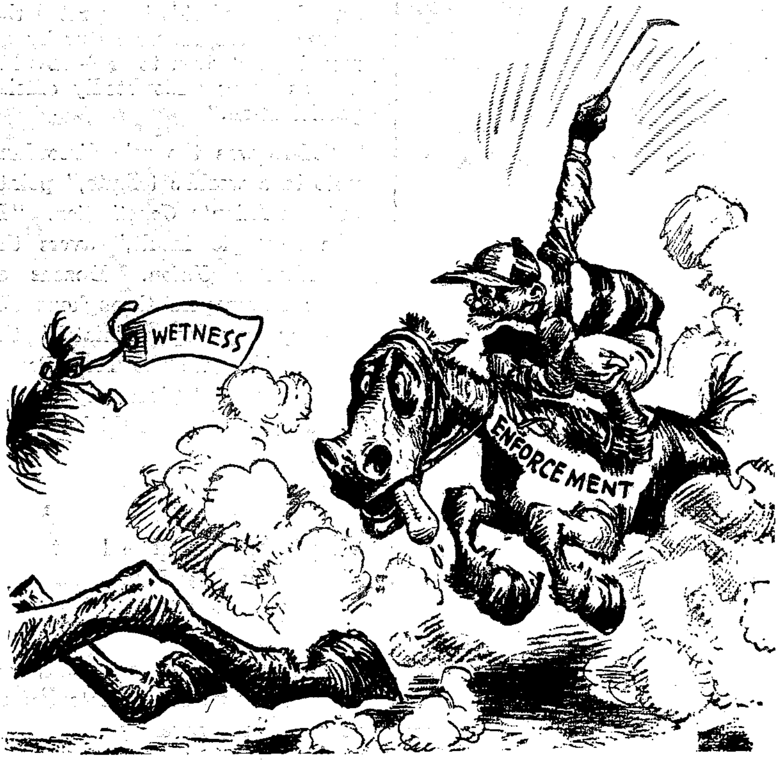
> "It was the same sort of stupidity which brought the United States into the war to the ultimate demoralization and virtual destruction of Germany. It was stupid then as it has been stupid in this recent incident. It denotes a complete absence of tact in the German character."

"When the German Government expresses marked disrespect for former President Wilson," we are reminded by the Boston *Traveler*, "it expresses disrespect for the Government of the United States, since it was as President of the United States that Woodrow Wilson acted." The Brooklyn *Eagle* can not understand why this "outcropping of German hatred" should center on Mr. Wilson. As *The Eagle* explains, "no one worked harder to keep the United States out of the war." "To him the Germany of to-day owes, to a large extent, such political freedom as she possesses," notes the Baltimore *Sun*, while the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus defends the memory of the late ex-President:

> "Woodrow Wilson was among all the leaders the one most disposed to deal justly with the German people. It is true, of course, that he led the American people into war with Germany and thereby insured her defeat, but that was not until submarine policy made it impossible to do otherwise. But from the beginning he made a clear distinction between the German people and their Government. In his war message he said: 'We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship.'"

WHY WE ARE 38⅓ PER CENT. WET

NOT "HOW DRY I AM!" but the querying "How dry am I?" would seem to be Uncle Sam's obvious ejaculation as he recollects that nation-wide Prohibition was four years old last month. The answers to this question are so varied that it is of interest to find a definite answer made after thorough investigation by a writer in *Collier's Weekly*. According to Mr. Jack O'Donnell the country is now more than one-third wet—38⅓ per cent., to be exact. And this writer undertakes to say in a single sentence why the law is not being enforced better, and how it can be: "Take Prohibition out of politics, provide the right kind of men, and in less than six months the United States will be almost bone-dry and the respect for law reestablished." Politics is what is wrong with Prohibition, agrees William Dudley Foulke, a pioneer civil service reformer, who insists that existing "corruption and inefficiency" in the enforcement service is due to the fact that the appointments of the personnel are "political plunder."



SOME RACE!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

As these conclusions are based in part on criticism of statements made by Roy A. Haynes, Commissioner of Prohibition, it will be only fair to let the Commissioner have a chance to present his view of the situation. Mr. Haynes takes little stock in the stories of corruption in his bureau. He knows there is enormous pressure from would-be bribers, but he insists that while "there have been cases of crookedness," these cases "have been of dwarf proportions when compared with the unfailing integrity of the great majority of the workers." Says Mr. Haynes in his recently published "Prohibition Inside Out":

> "As the result of temptation in scores of forms and unceasingly offered, forty-three employees of the Prohibition Unit have been adjudged guilty by courts since the beginning of this administration. Even so, the force was ninety-nine per cent. honest. At the maximum there have been practically 4,000 employees. Those who have yielded constitute one per cent. of those to whom the corruptionist has stood ready to offer anything for doing his bidding.
>
> "Of the forty-three, twenty-three were found guilty of offenses involving corruption—accepting bribes, extorting money from bootleggers, failing to carry out court orders for destruction of liquor, having liquor in their possession, and the like.
>
> "Of real corruption, therefore, the ratio stands at about one-half of one per cent."

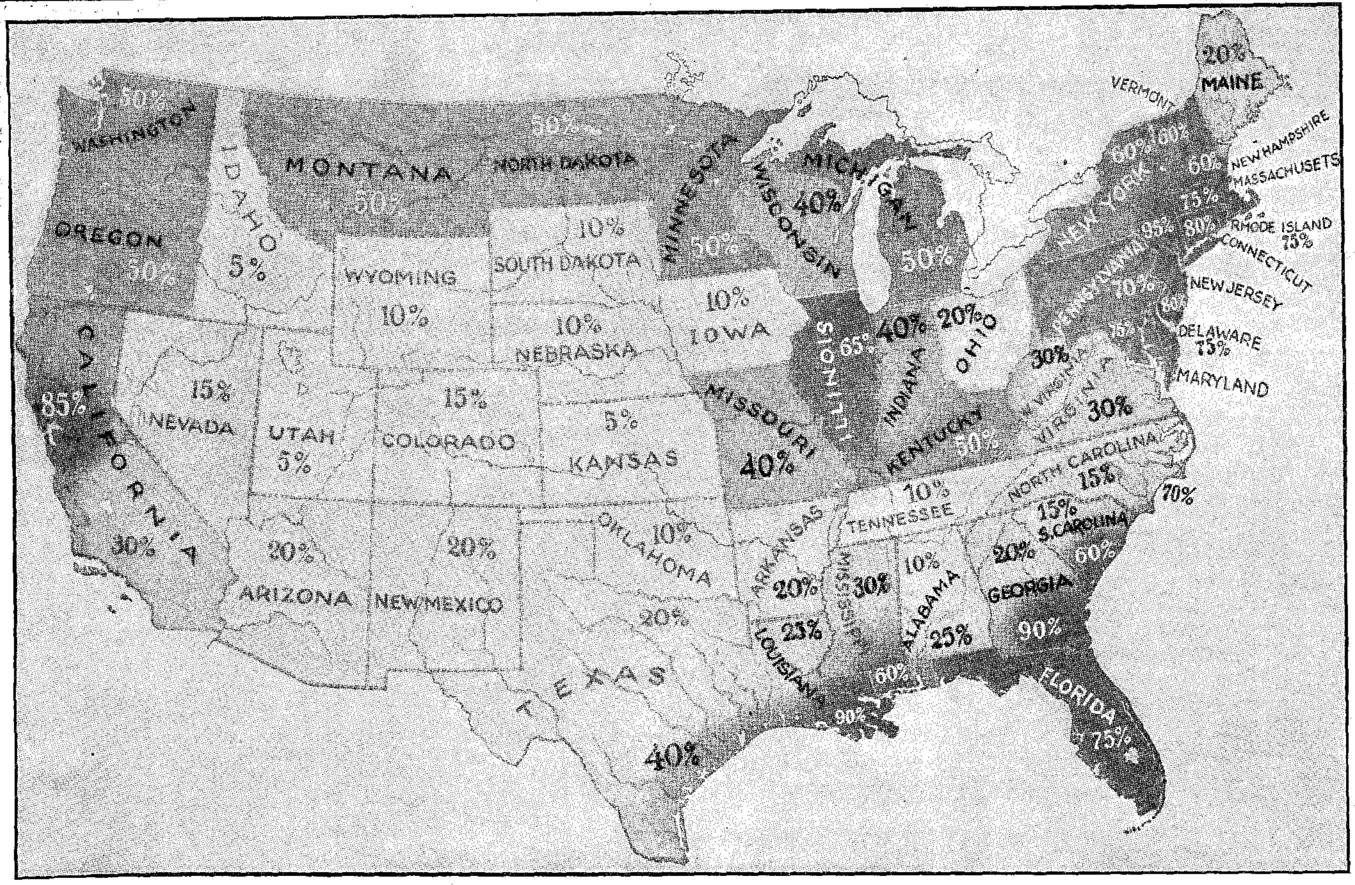
Of course, Mr. Haynes adds, there have been many cases of corruption on the part of State and local officials which have added to the difficulties of Prohibition enforcement. Enforcement is further made difficult, we read, by "the fact that a great number of persons and establishments use alcohol in legitimate ways." The fact that a barrel of alcohol costing $250 can be converted into bootleg whisky and sold for $4,000 is likely to tempt "a manufacturer of little moral stamina." Then, "there are a few judges in the land who use their high positions occasionally to express their disdain of the Volstead Law. Such judges are numbered among the outstanding obstacles of Prohibition enforcement work." In particular, "long delay in bringing Prohibition cases to trial, and light fines upon convictions have contributed in no small way to the spirit of defiance in which bootleggers hold the law." And, "when public officials take an attitude hostile to law, it is difficult to get juries to convict." A no less serious difficulty, says Mr. Haynes, "is the surprizing attitude of many persons in official and private life." These are men "admittedly of high standing and great influence in their respective social, professional or business spheres; men who are not classed as general law violators, but who sanction and participate in illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor without seeming shock to their consciences." In the Commissioner's opinion:

> "Conviction by the courts, on charges of conspiracy, of a dozen outstanding and conspicuous patrons of bootleggers would do more, in my judgment, to end the illegal liquor traffic than the jailing of a hundred retail bootleggers.
>
> "And that very thing is on the way. The day is not far distant when the same jail that houses the convicted bootlegger will house also his accomplice in crime, the wealthy buyer of his illicit product."

On the general question of whether Prohibition is being enforced, Mr. Haynes is optimistic. He presents chapters of facts, anecdotes, and statistics to support his conclusion that the source of supply represented by the bootlegger, the smuggler, and the moonshiner is slowly but surely drying up. Of course, Mr. Haynes admits, "actual and accurate figures on the total number of drinkers who are still drinking what they can get are impossible to get," but he is sure "that whisky drinkers are to be numbered now in hundreds and thousands rather than in hundreds of thousands and millions." And he is convinced that completer enforcement is on the way, due to increasingly better cooperation from State and local authorities, new methods of enforcement and the pressure of public opinion, particularly from business men convinced of the economic benefits of Prohibition.

In this connection it is interesting to find the authors of "The Case for Prohibition" calling attention to two difficulties in the way of enforcement. Say Messrs. Wilson and Pickett of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance and Prohibition:

> "One of the greatest hindrances under which Prohibition now operates is that our enforcement officers in given States receive their appointments through the recommendation of United States Senators, and a very few of them without conscience or care succeeded in putting upon the enforcement staff some men who are wet in their views, pro-liquor in their sympathies, and actually antagonistic to the Eighteenth Amendment. . . .
>
> "It is safe to say that Prohibition will never be enforced in this country by either the feeble or the kid-gloved methods that men who do not believe in it have had adopted in their departments, and that if we ever get such a handling as Hays gave the robbers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IDAHO
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80%
75%
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
75%
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
60%
60%
75%
80%
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
75%
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MAINE
20%

From "Collier s Weekly"

WHERE WE ARE WETTEST

The blacker the spot on the map, the wetter the territory. The figures show the extent to which Prohibition is *not* being enforced. The map, based on reports to the United States Department of Justice, was prepared by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General.

of post-offices, the Prohibition law will be as well enforced and the principle as thoroughly respected as any other law."

But the optimism of Mr. Haynes is rudely challenged and his statements are called in question by William Dudley Foulke in an article published in *Good Government* (New York), and reprinted in *The National Municipal Review* (New York). Commissioner Haynes, we are told, is "unwilling to confess" that "his own force of corrupt spoilsmen" is responsible for the lax enforcement of Prohibition. If there were only forty-three convictions, asks Mr. Foulke, how many more cases must there have been in which corrupt officials were dismissed from the service, escaped punishment, or avoided detection? And he puts it to Mr. Haynes—"I appeal from your misleading statistics to the common consciousness of the country that a great proportion of your service is rotten to the core." After arguing at some length to show that Commissioner Haynes presents a too optimistic view of the success of Prohibition, Mr. Foulke comes to the conclusion, based on statements made by the Department of Justice, that "violations of the Enforcement Act are increasing day by day and month by month, and that the failure of the Bureau to enforce the law under the spoils system is becoming each year more apparent." A New York Federal jury is quoted as saying that because of the exemption of Prohibition agents from the Civil Service rules, "the office seems to have been made the dumping-ground for influential politicians to secure appointments for their henchmen without proper regard for the qualifications of those chosen." Mr. Foulke is convinced that:

> "The only possible chance for any amelioration of present conditions in the Prohibition-enforcement bureau is to provide that *every place* under the commissioner shall be included in the classified service, and that examinations shall be held, *not only for new appointments*, but in regard to the places which are held so largely by men who are now violating the law; that the men now holding these places be required to compete with other applicants, and that a thorough investigation be made by the Civil Service Commission as to the character and integrity as well as the other qualifications of all who apply."

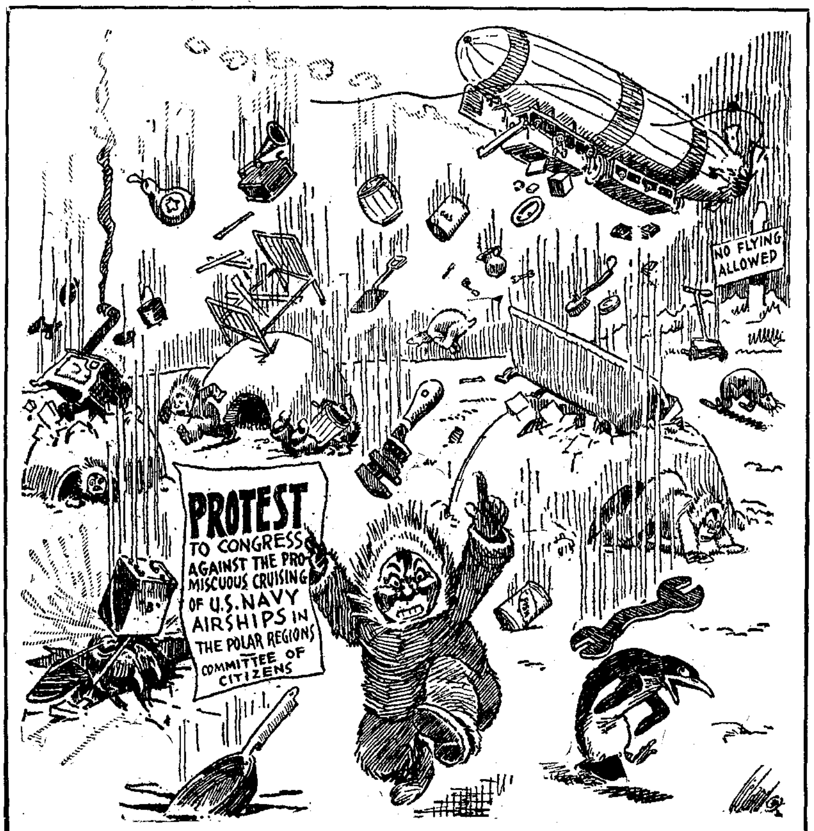
It is difficult to tell just how wet the United States is, admits Mr. O'Donnell, in *Collier's*. But he has been studying the Prohibition situation from every angle in almost every State of the Union for a year. He has also been consulting Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who prepared the accompanying map in which the figures are based on reports of Prohibition cases in the Federal courts. Taking these figures as a basis, it appears that the average degree of non-enforcement throughout the United States is 38⅓ per cent. It is noted that "the thirty-one border or seaboard States and a few inland States are the wettest. On the Atlantic seaboard, for instance, the average dampness is 58¼ per cent." The wettest part of the country, apparently, is New York City and its environs; the driest, Kansas, Utah, and Idaho. The District of Columbia is not listed, but Mr. O'Donnell "would fix the degree of non-enforcement at 60 per cent."

Now, asks Mr. O'Donnell, "do these figures indicate that the American people have repudiated Prohibition, or do they mean that the Federal Government has made a mess of law enforcement?" He holds to the latter conclusion, and says it is politics which "has caused the Federal Government to fall down on the job of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution":

> "Bootleggers and smugglers of booze have thrived in the United States not because they have more cunning than Federal Prohibition agents and special agents of the Treasury Department, but because politics has made the game easy for them.
>
> "Take the Prohibition Unit of the Internal Revenue Department out of politics to-morrow, place it under civil service, or empower the Federal Prohibition Commissioner to make his own regulations, hire and fire his own subordinates, provide him with the right kind of men, and in less than six months the United States will be almost bone-dry and respect for law reestablished."

TO ANNEX THE ARCTIC BY AIR

A FEW MILLION YEARS FROM NOW, more or less, it is said, Alaska may again become a tropical country and the United States may need whatever land the *Shenandoah* may discover between that country and the North Pole. Fifty years ago, we were told in last week's DIGEST, it was thought impossible to grow wheat in Western Canada, yet these prairie Provinces last year produced 75 per cent. of all the wheat grown in Canada. Also, we are informed, the apple-belt is moving northward. The northward course of other plants and flowers and the retreat of glaciers are held by some to show that the world is growing warmer. Then, too, Spitzbergen, the world's "ugly duckling" a few years back, now is known as one of the very few places in the world where good grades of coal and iron are found in close proximity to each other. In fact, so many are the arguments for settling what have been known as "the waste places" of the North—and discovering others—that Vilhjalmur Stefansson has written a book on the northward course of empire.


NO FLYING ALLOWED
PROTEST
TO CONGRESS AGAINST THE PROMISCUOUS CRUISING OF U.S. NAVY AIRSHIPS IN THE POLAR REGIONS
COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS

OUGHTN'T THEY TO CONSULT THE ESKIMOS ABOUT THESE POLAR TRIPS?

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

But this is not a book-review. These are merely some of the reasons why the good airship *Shenandoah* should carry out her program and explore the million square miles of area between Alaska and the North Pole. Moreover, believes the Washington *Post*, "if there is a great continent in that area, it should be added to Uncle Sam's domains." This, it should be noted, is the main purpose of the *Shenandoah* expedition. Then there is the matter of national defense. According to the Indianapolis *Star:*

> "Secretary Denby is looking forward to a time when hostile Powers in Asia—possibly Soviet interests of Siberia—may seek an easy path to our country by way of the Arctic. The possibility may seem remote now, but what may develop in ambitious Russia or restless China in the course of time, when these countries with vast populations, realize their power and desire to demonstrate it, no man can say. The time to lay claim to these uncharted lands is now."

"And Secretary Denby is right," declares the Rochester *Herald.* "If the United States doesn't explore the polar area, some other nation will." There was a time when Alaska was considered a bad bargain for the United States, another editor recalls, even at $7,200,000, yet that Territory has in the past fifty years produced more than $1,000,000,000 in wealth. Alaska was called "Seward's Folly." "Further north," suggests the New York *Tribune*, "it is not entirely fanciful to picture a 'Denby's Folly' which time will equally vindicate."

On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican* is certain that "no great flutter will be caused by the declaration of the *Shenandoah's* real purpose—the discovery of land with a view to annexation." For, this paper reminds us, "until land has been discovered, nobody gets unduly excited about its ownership." This is also the view of the Buffalo *Express* and the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch.* The Des Moines *Register* and Baltimore *Sun* also attack the military reasons for annexing this hypothetical continent. Moreover, reports the Washington correspondent of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

> "There is every reason to believe that the majority sentiment in Congress does not like the principle of spending money and risking valuable property and lives in Polar exploration by the Government at a time when the public is clamoring for reduction of taxation."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* doubts the advisability of the voyage because of the "ideas of imperialism suggested by the word annexation." Other editors resort to ridicule. "In our next war," we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "all we shall have to do is to invite the enemy to attack us in the Arctic, where, without military bases or shelter, his armies will inevitably freeze to death." In fact, the frigidity of this unexplored area suggests the name "Coolidge-land" to Senator Dill, of Washington. Still others hint satirically that naval oil reserves might be found on the hypothetical archipelago or continent. A real objection, however, is set forth by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "What will the other 'Arctic Powers' say to Secretary Denby's suggestion that the object of the *Shenandoah's* proposed trip to the North Pole is not wholly scientific. Canada might protest any attempt to bring under the American flag any lands that may be found. Then there are Russia, Norway, Denmark, and Finland."

That Canada is not to let any grass grow under her feet is indicated in a recent Ottawa dispatch to the New York *Tribune.* According to this Canadian correspondent:

> "Any move that the United States may make toward annexing areas in the Arctic Circle, as a result of the airship *Shenandoah's* polar flight, will be closely watched by the Dominion Government. Already a communication is being prepared in the form of a query asking just what is contemplated by the American Government in the move of Secretary Denby."

The whole outlook is discouraging to the New York *World,* judging from the following editorial:

> "All these years we have gone along in the comforting belief that with the Panama Canal, with Hawaii and Guam and the Philippines, and Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands we were in a fairly secure position. But we were mistaken. We need the North Pole to strengthen our defenses.
>
> "After the *Shenandoah* expedition has annexed the North Pole and adjacent ice-fields we shall have to annex other ice-fields and cover them with long-range guns to protect the North Pole. Then we shall need whole chains of icebergs as keys and bases for our flying fleets. And to protect the keys and bases established at fixt intervals we shall need no end of ice-cruisers and destroyers. It looks almost as tho the job would never be done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

We suggest that the name be spelled Dougheny.—*Charleston Gazette.*

Mr. Fall's middle name, it seems is Bacon. Sounds plausible.—*Detroit News.*

The American dollar is the only successful universal language. —*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

The song the reformers sing seems to be made up wholly of refrains.—*Washington Post.*

According to a weekly journal, a beautiful mouth can be obtained by merely pressing the lips tightly together for two hours at a time. This looks as if a syndicate of tired husbands is at work.—*London Passing Show.*

Act I: Save the world from Germany. Act II: Save the world by saving Germany.—*Binghamton Sun.*

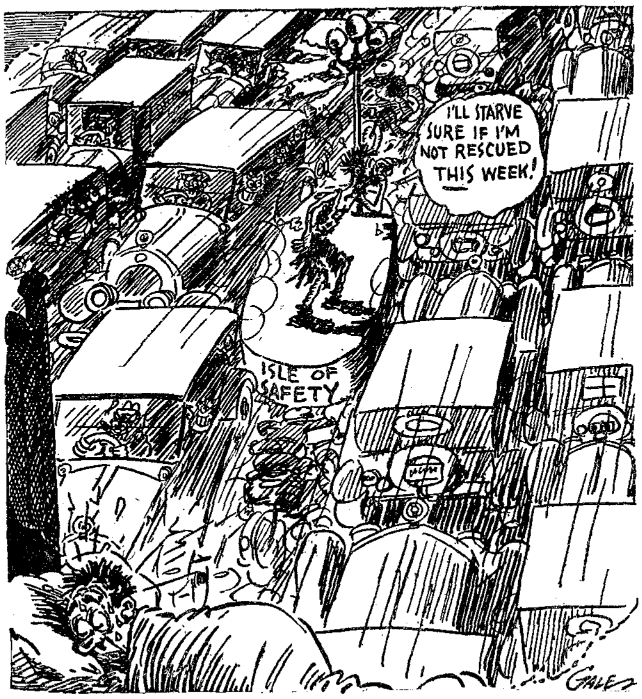
Getting settled is just a slow business of letting business undo the work of diplomacy.—*Passaic News.*

Well, if we are to go in for Arctic imperialism, it might as well be under a Coolidge administration.—*Dallas News.*

And so America has no spectacular runners for the Olympic games. If only we could enter our rum-runners. —*Newark Ledger.*

Coolidge Always Eager for His Morning Walk.—*Headline.* And he's not particularly backward about his November run.—*Indianapolis News.*

A suggestion has just been made that all critics should take a child with them when seeing certain plays. The only trouble is that if you took a child to some of the latest of Bernard Shaw's it would be grown up by the time the thing had finished.—*London Passing Show.*


I'LL STARVE SURE IF I'M NOT RESCUED THIS WEEK!
ISLE OF SAFETY
GALE

THE PEDESTRIAN'S NIGHTMARE

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

A rather timely painting of Uncle Sam right now would show him done in oil.—*Detroit News.*

There's nothing crude about America's interest in Obregon except the oil.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

As far as Mr. Fall is concerned, the teapot brew is distinctly not a cup that cheers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The most absorbing home-stretch is the effort to stretch a pay check from one Saturday to another.—*Hackensack Record.*

A Greek republic ought to get along pretty well, provided some of the Greeks don't strike oil.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

In Budapest a dance was stopt by a bomb. Over here, everybody would have thought that a part of the jazz orchestra. —*Detroit News.*

It does sound a bit odd, tho, to accuse Uncle Andrew of wanting to let the rich ones off from a tax they haven't been paying.—*Dallas News.*

Many statesmen who are unable to rule their own countries appear to know exactly what is wrong with the United States.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"Should Oiled Acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should Oiled Acquaintance be forgot
In the days of Oiled Lang Syne?"
—*Philadelphia North American.*

You can not expect a living wage if you are a dead one.—*Dayton News.*

There must be something in oil that eases the consciences of men.—*Toledo Blade.*

Looks as if the U. S. Government has been an Oiligarchy.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If we annex the North Pole, will that make Santa 100 per cent. American?—*Dallas News.*

A Chicago astronomer expects to gain valuable astronomical data by shooting a super-rocket to the moon. It might work out all right if he can arrange with somebody on the moon to shoot it back to him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"Scofflaw" won't help much. What we need is dry agents who will scoff cash.—*Albany Times-Union.*

The Bok peace plan seems especially puerile and silly to those who sent in other plans. —*Buffalo Evening News.*

Well, let the rich pay. We bought a League pamphlet for ten cents and Bok paid $50,000 for his.—*Paterson News.*

A couple of viscounts, a lord, a knight, a general and a colonel were among the horny-handed proletariat of Labor's Cabinet.—*Dallas News.*

Bedtime stories are all right in their way, but they have a tendency to keep the children awake and put the older people to sleep.—*Toledo Blade.*

They tell of a strange case in a small Missouri town. A man complained of pains in his heel. His physicians removed his teeth, but the pains continued. They removed his tonsils, and still the pains remained. As a final resort they removed his shoe and the X-ray revealed a long-embedded needle in his heel.—*Kansas City Star.*

That "reparations fog bank" that General Dawes has noticed is the product of nationalistic hot air sweeping over watered currencies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Mr. Henry Ford is making cheap engines for airplanes. Unwary pedestrians will soon know what it is to receive bolts from the blue.—*London Passing Show.*

The fact that there will be no candidate for President from Ohio is going to do more than anything else to make 1924 a very remarkable year.—*New Orleans States.*

Mr. McCormick says the Bok peace plan is worthless. It might be worthless to Mr. McCormick, but it was worth $50,000 to the man who wrote it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Rupert Hughes says that American laws are the laughing stock of Europe. Well, let them laugh, they have little enough to laugh about in Europe.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

According to a London investigator, moving-pictures were known 5,000 B. C. And, apparently, the scenario writers are still using the same plots.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"Plan to Hear Bugs Talk Surprizes French Savants."—*Headline.* But nothing can surprize us Americans, what with the British coming to lecture and everything.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

The Republicans seem to feel that there is something unsportsmanlike and unethical in the Democrats' proposing to cut taxes more than Mr. Mellon suggested.—*Nashville Southern-Lumberman.*

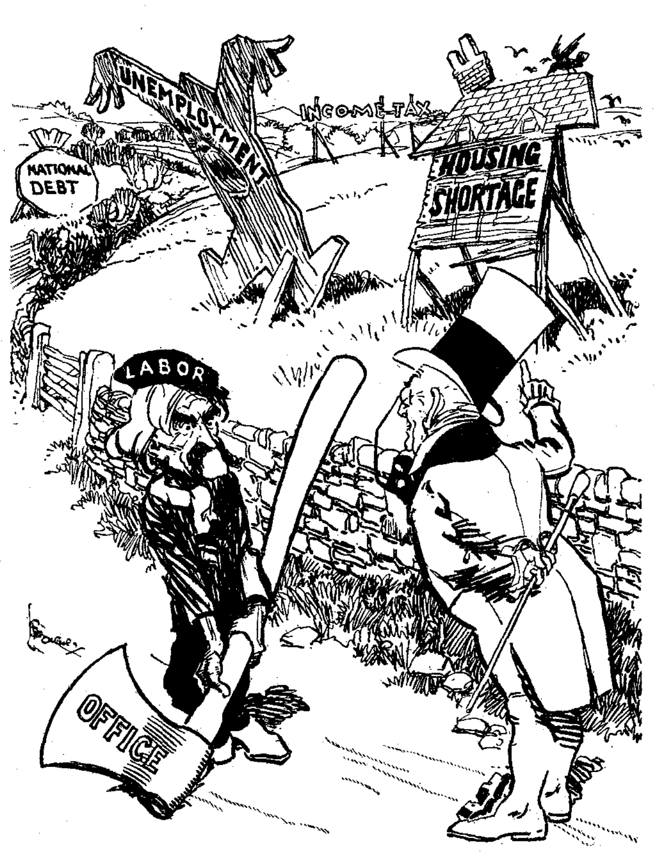
FOREIGN - COMMENT

A BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT IN BEING

YEARS OF HOPE among the workers in Britain, and parallel years of fear among their opponents, which have eventuated in the Labor Government headed by J. Ramsay MacDonald, impress foreign as well as British editors, who are keen to discover just how far in practical performance the Laborites will realize their very advanced program. Alarm is exprest in some quarters that the Labor Government should have released the Indian Nationalist leader and prophet, Mahatma Gandhi, who had been imprisoned for his political activities. Such a release, in the view of certain critics, bodes ill for the conservation of the British Empire. Another act that jars various observers is the British Government's recognition of Russia. On this subject Premier MacDonald is cited in the Manchester *Daily Dispatch* as saying that the recognition of Russia is "absolute." With regard to the phrase "*de jure* recognition," Mr. MacDonald is quoted as saying that he objects to language which can not be understood by the man-in-the-street, but as the Soviet Government attaches importance to the term, he willingly subscribed to it.

Speaking further, Mr. MacDonald affirmed his belief that Russia and Germany ought to enter the League of Nations, and tho he felt there would be difficulty in the case of Russia, he thinks Germany's inclusion must be insisted upon. As to Britain's relations with France, he is cited as giving the opinion that the hesitating and negative attitude of the British Government has been mainly responsible for past misunderstandings, but he added:

> "All that is gone. Great Britain will no longer be content to sit and watch events, and the result of this new attitude seems to be succeeding beyond expectation."



BRITAIN'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

THE SHOWMAN: "Well, here's hoping you'll soon clear the country of such abominations as these!"
PREMIER MACDONALD: "Och, aye—provided I'm strong enough to carry the ax!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

But the concentration of the Labor Government, according to some London correspondents, is to be aimed at domestic concerns, especially housing, unemployment, and agriculture. Housing has been "a constant source of difficulty since the war," and these dispatches report that "success in solving this problem would probably do more to reconcile the country to the new administration than success in any other direction." Yet more poignant and perilous than the housing problem, in the judgment of many, is the unemployment morass in which so many British workers have been stranded for the past four years. A great stroke of rescue is under way, we are told, in a national campaign on behalf of the "unemployed workers' charter," which is to be launched jointly by the Council of the Trade Union Congress, and the Unemployed Workers' Committee. The charter, which is said to comprise the minimum demands of British Labor for measures dealing with the problem of unemployment, contains six points which the promoters declare must be immediately attained by united action. London press dispatches advise us that the demands have often been set forth as ideal, but this is the first time an organized effort has been launched for realizing them. According to the Laborite London *Daily Herald* the charter movement marks an important phase in the growing cooperation between the Trade Union Congress and the Organized Unemployed. As enumerated in the press, the demands of the unemployed are:

> "1. Work or effective maintenance for all unemployed and increased Government assistance, to be provided through the trade unions, all relief being completely dissociated from the poor law administration.
>
> "2. Immediate development of Government schemes for employment to absorb the unemployed in their own trades at trade union wages.
>
> "3. Establishment of State work-shops to supply the necessary service or commodities to meet the requirements of the governmental departments.
>
> "4. Reduction in the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb the unemployed workers, the normal working day or week to be regulated by the requirements of industry.
>
> "5. Establishment of occupational training centers for unemployed workers, with effective maintenance.
>
> "6. Provision for suitable housing accommodation at rents within the means of the wage-earners."

The dramatic rise of the British Labor party to governmental control inspires a volume devoted to "An Outline of the British Labor Movement" (Doran) in which we are reminded that "on the benches where Burke and Gladstone once sat there are now over 140 miners, machinists, weavers, boiler-makers, and working-class leaders." The American author of this book, Paul Blanshard, tells us that fifty years ago there was no indication the workers would ever reject the old parties, and create a party of their own, and he continues:

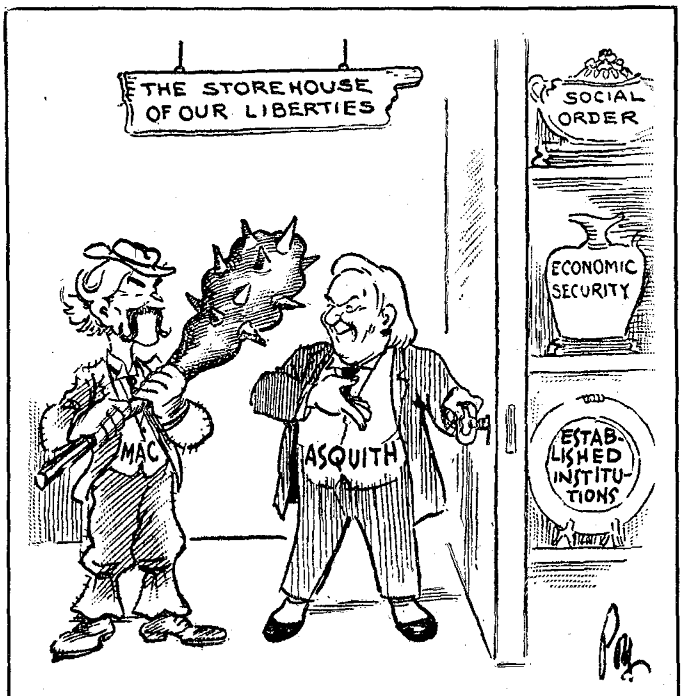
> "The growth of the idea of a separate Labor party was at first painfully slow. In 1892 Keir Hardie sat alone as the first independent worker to be elected to the House of Commons. He helped to organize the Independent Labor party, a group of

vigorous young Socialists who set about to convert the trade unions to believe in the political action of Labor. By 1900 they had so far succeeded that the Trades Union Congress appointed a Labor Representation Committee.

"Since the formation of this committee, the power of Labor in politics has steadily grown. The Labor party, officially formed in 1906, startled the country in that year by electing 29 members to Parliament. In 1910 the party elected 42 members and in 1918 about 70. In November, 1922, the Labor party returned 144 representatives and some 10,000 local and municipal officials.

"If the increase in the Labor party vote continues to be as rapid as it was in the years from 1900 to 1922, Great Britain will have a clear majority of labor voters by 1926. The labor votes have increased from 62,000 in 1900 to 323,000 in 1906 to 500,000 in 1910 to 2,244,000 in 1918 to 4,235,000 in 1922. This last figure was only about one million less than the vote of the victorious Conservatives.

"The Labor party's greatest gains have come in the coal-fields where the miners are overwhelmingly pro-Labor in their political allegiance. Certain sections of Scotland, too, are almost solidly Labor. The two districts in which the Labor party has over two-thirds of the representatives in Parliament are the most revolutionary in Great Britain—South Wales and the industrial district around Glasgow. Many of the industrial districts are, however, Conservative and the farming districts are overwhelmingly anti-Labor."



"THE GENTLEMAN WITH A DUSTER"

—*The Evening News* (London).

As to the organization of the British Labor party, Mr. Blanshard informs us that 99 per cent. of it comes from the trade unions. The party is a federation, we are told, which is composed chiefly of large Labor organizations, joined in a body and agreed to contribute a tax for each one of their individual members. This tax is about six cents a year, and it is maintained that there are great advantages in this plan because the Labor party is assured of a definite financial backing, and the unions are assured that the party can not fall into the hands of any group not representative of the Labor movement. Mr. Blanshard is careful to point out that "there are many thousands of members of the unions who do not vote the Labor party ticket." Nevertheless, he holds that the grip of the party on the workers is constantly growing stronger, and the great unions are now "almost all affiliated with the party, and steadily increasing their political activity." We read then:

"The Labor party is made up not only of unions and Socialist societies affiliated in a body, but also of individual members. The brain-workers are joining the party in increasing numbers and are being provided for by separate local organizations. They have an influence far greater than their numbers indicate. The party is controlled by the members voting in the Unions, local Labor parties, and Trades Councils. There are over 2,650 local divisions of the Labor party. Each local Labor party is supposed to have affiliated with it the local branches of the national unions and Socialist societies which belong to the National Labor party. So the party is really a political federation with local branches of the federation. The societies and unions which form the Labor parties do not lose their identity as they would in our American party system. The Fabian Society, the Independent Labor party and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, for example, participate as organizations in the Labor party campaigns. This system of federation allows one wing of the party, such as the Independent Labor party, to be somewhat more revolutionary than the main body of the party, and still to remain inside the party organization. There is no split between the Socialists and the unions in political activity as there is in the United States. Even the Communist Party . . . has repeatedly applied for admission to the Labor party."

Some of the union members who are opponents of the Labor party, this author goes on to say, object to paying the annual tax to a party which they oppose, and in consequence Parliament has passed an exemption law for them which "allows them to refuse to pay the political tax without being penalized by the unions." Mr. Blanshard considers it significant that very few members have asked for this exemption, and relates that among the 400,000 members of the National Union of General Workers, only 23 had claimed exemption up to 1921. We are told further that the Labor party is controlled by an annual conference of delegates from the affiliated organizations, and by an executive committee of 23 members elected by the conference. The party carries on political propaganda continuously through some 150 political agents, and we are informed that they are paid by the party or affiliated societies for this purpose. Thousands of pamphlets and circulars, "written by England's leading writers," it is noted, are sent to every corner of Great Britain. Of the choosing of candidates we read:

"There are no direct primaries in Great Britain, so the Labor party candidates are chosen by local conferences. When a seat in the House of Commons becomes vacant and the local members of the Labor party believe that it is worth while to fight for the election of a Labor member, some union or local Labor party comes forward with a candidate and offers to pay the expenses of his campaign if the Labor party will accept him as a nominee. The candidate may be a member of the union which nominates him or he may be some well-known national or local leader who is not a member of any union. The union or society which nominates him is not obliged to pay his election expenses, but the unions which nominate their own members quite frequently finance the campaign for election. Perhaps several candidates will be nominated by several different unions. The officers of the Local Labor party see that the names of all candidates are sent to all the unions and societies which compose the Local Labor party so that the members have plenty of chance to consider the candidates before making a choice. Then a Local Labor party conference is called, at which delegates from all the local bodies choose the candidate by majority vote. The candidate becomes official when he has been approved by the National Executive Committee of the Labor party.

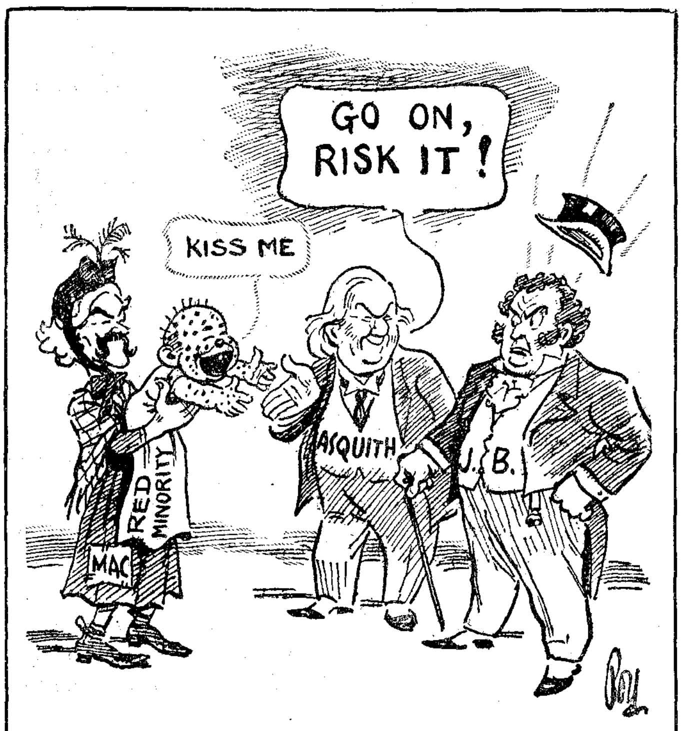
"In this scheme of nominating candidates the individual members of the Labor party are not forgotten. The men are organized into an Individual Men's Branch of the Local Labor party and the women are organized into an Individual Women's Branch. They can suggest nominees and send delegates to the nominating conference in the same way that any other organization does."

The welcome extended by English editors to the Labor Government on its coming into power is described as enthusiastic at the hands of its partizans and at the hands of its opponents as being fair at least, and in some cases cordial. Among the financial press the London *Economist* remarks:

"The net result of Mr. MacDonald's work is a Ministry which is not lacking in brains, distinction, or weight, and is one to which the country as a whole is prepared to give a fair chance. Among the indications which support that view is the recovery of the security markets. Visibly imprest by the composition of the Cabinet, steadied by the rebukes to scaremongers uttered by leading bankers, and assisted by the need of 'bears' to cover, the Stock Exchange has enjoyed a sustained rally."

Another financial organ, the London *Statist*, thinks that the "composition of the first Socialist Ministry with its balancing of 'intellectuals' with trade unionists, of thinkers with men of action," forms an admirable coalition, and this weekly adds:

"Coalition it certainly is as between the heterogeneous elements of the Labor party—for the conduct of the nation's affairs by a party in office not through the suffrage of the country but through its sufferance. It undoubtedly includes many men of proved ability—tho ability of a sort which is not incompatible with lack of statesmanship—and now that Labor is in office, yet lacking power, it is entitled to expect the support of Parliament in the conduct of the King's business at this most critical period in our history. We can not alter our opinion that the Liberal party have made a grave blunder in placing the Socialists in power; the prestige gained by their sponsors from having sat on the Treasury benches must inevitably lend a false dignity to Socialistic doctrines and diminish the repugnance they naturally inspire in the domain of practical politics. Yet the results of the error will be seen only in succeeding General Elections; in the present Parliament, Socialism is effectively chained to the Liberal chair. Labor in office is dependent not merely on the tolerance of the Liberals but on their active support in the division lobbies. That support has now become necessary to transacting the ordinary business of Parliament, including the Budget; the immediate interests of the nation demand it and the Liberals can not logically withhold it."



SCARLET FEVER

—*The Weekly Dispatch* (London).

The Liberal Manchester *Guardian* notes that "it is within the splendid tradition of British constitutional government that Labor should have its full opportunity," and it adds that its list of Cabinet Ministers will "surprize many people, besides the panic-mongers, by its catholicity and the high level of ability which it displays." The conservative *Saturday Review* thinks Mr. Ramsay MacDonald accomplished his extraordinarily difficult task in forming an administration with both "prudence and cleverness." Of the Cabinet personnel this weekly remarks that "the Trades Unionists are in a minority and the Socialist intellectuals in a majority" and it adds:

"Extremists of the 'smash-everything' type are in a minority of two. The surprize of the Cabinet is, of course, Lord Chelmsford. His appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty is a welcome recognition of the importance attached to the Navy; his acceptance of it, since all his life he has been a Conservative and associated with Conservatives, is not so easily explained. We must say that his record in India leads us to regret his inclusion in the Cabinet, which also contains, as Secretary of State for India, that convinced Socialist, Sir Sydney Olivier. The high-church Lord Parmoor, as Lord President of the Council, is another incongruous appointment, but a very sound one; and Lord Haldane is in his right place as Lord Chancellor."

In the view of the independent London *Spectator* the character and quality of the Labor Ministry as well as the promptness with which it has been formed "justify the feeling of relief which is general, and, indeed, encourage the hope that the Government will carry out useful work with the consent of the other parties." Says the independent London *Nation and Athenæum:*

"It is clear that the Labor Government may count at first on a tolerant reception from all parties in the House of Commons; but it remains to be seen how the Parliamentary situation will define itself when controversial issues begin to merge. It is to be hoped that the House will not waste much time discussing the merits or demerits of Socialism. For, in truth, Socialism is so vague a word, meaning so many different things to different people, and to most declared Socialists little more, it may be suspected, than a worthy if somewhat hazy aspiration, that it is almost silly to pass resolutions about it, as tho it were a definite clear-cut issue. Even Mr. Winston Churchill recognized this in pre-war days, when the meaning of Socialism was not nearly so obscure as it is to-day. Before the war, the idea of nationalization, to be applied first to one industry and step by step to others, until at least a large part of the industrial field had been brought directly under the management of the State, was accepted by many people both as a practicable policy and as an inspiring ideal. But State Socialism has few serious advocates to-day."

The London *New Statesman* calls attention to the fact already noticed that "to remain in office the Labor Government will rerequire not merely the passive consent of the Liberal party, but its active and daily support," and it adds that "if no more than half the Liberals were merely to abstain on a critical division, the Government would be defeated." On the foreign policy of the Labor Government the loud-speaking independent *Outlook* announces:

"The whole world, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, and France excepted, waits for a lead from Britain, longs for settlement and an end of this intolerable nightmare commenced by Wilhelm II and prolonged by M. Poincaré; and if Mr. MacDonald plays his cards with intelligence, *l'audace, et encore l'audace, et toujours l'audace*, the next year may witness a Europe restored to sanity and equilibrium, with the inevitable result of trade revival everywhere and prosperity at home. Let Mr. MacDonald devote 1924 to ending the conflict that began ten years ago, and in 1925 as a solvent nation we can achieve projects of social reform at home that at present are like the efforts of a bankrupt to improve at great expense the comforts and sanitation in his ancestral mansion."

On the other hand, the official organ of the Communist party of Great Britain, the *Workers' Weekly* (London) believes that the "ruling class" decided to permit the advent of a Labor Government "because they counted on handing over to a Labor Government a position of such mess and difficulty as to discredit it forever." One of the strongest points it finds to support this contention is the foreign situation, and it sums up as the essential immediate issues which confront Labor the following:

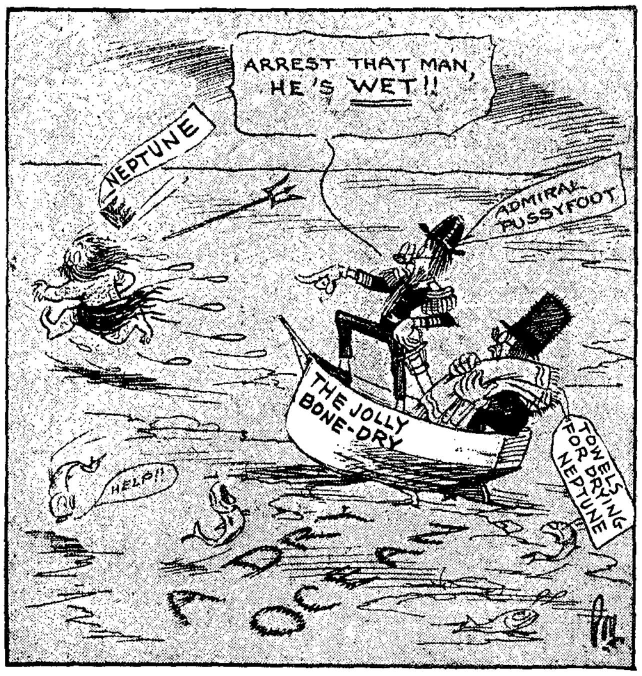
"No Air Force Expansion Program, Annulment of the Versailles Treaty, An International Conference for Peace and Disarmament, Liberation of India and Egypt."

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA by the British Labor Government adds stimulus to discussions in the Japanese press about Japan's preferable course toward the Soviet Government. In the view of the Osaka *Mainichi* Britain has taken a courageous step by according recognition to Russia, through which Russia has "gained a strategic advantage over Japan." This Japanese daily complains that recently Japan's foreign policies have been "inactive," its policy toward Russia "worst of all," and the counsel is uttered that Japan "ought to be very attentive to the changing situation in Europe." Says the Tokyo *Asahi:*

> "Wo to our statesmen who have not the keen insight to discern the trend of the times. It is a great pity the State Ministers have not the courage to carry out their own convictions. Jealousy and prejudice are ever growing graver detriments to this empire. . . .
>
> "We can not understand why Japan hesitates to enter into agreement with Russia in the face of this world tendency. The Powers are desirous of exploiting the economic resources of the vast territory of Russia, but Japan, which has a special geographical propinquity to Russia, is staggered at the idea of becoming Russia's friend. The speedy solution of the fisheries question and the question of residential rights in Siberia will have to be taken up by Baron Matsui first of all. The solution of these problems will not only preclude further international complications and disputes between the two countries, but will go a long way to establish business interests by Japanese in Siberia and Saghalien. The above will also serve to consolidate the position of Japan and the Japanese in Siberia in the course of time."

Tokyo press dispatches advise us that early Japanese action toward Russia is not to be expected because of the unsettled situation of Japan's domestic politics and because of the elections which are scheduled for April. Meanwhile those who advocate renewal of diplomatic relations with Russia are reported as interpreting British recognition as meaning that conditions in Russia have improved and that the establishment of normal intercourse is imperative. The Tokyo correspondent of a New York newspaper cites an unnamed "high official" of the Japanese Government as saying that: "If Japan could obtain Russia's agreement to the propositions stipulated by the British note, plus a satisfactory settlement of the Nikolaievsk massacre indemnity, recognition would be immediately possible."

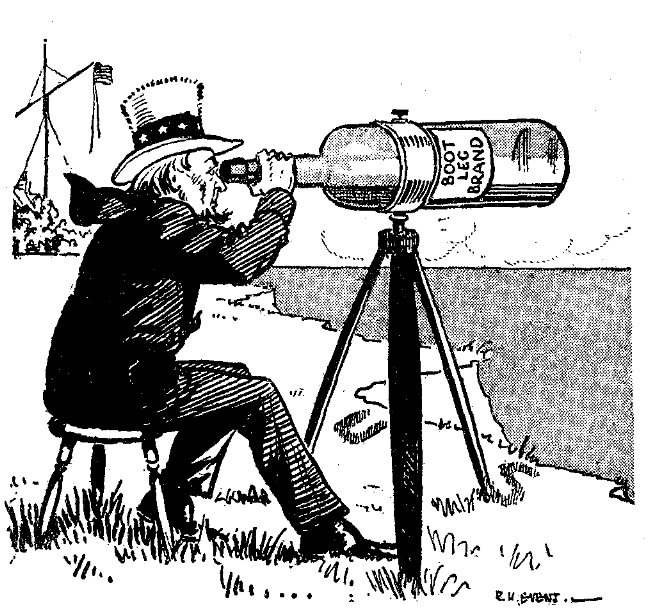


ADMIRAL OF THE HIGH AND DRY SEAS

—*Evening News* (London).

A LONDON REFLECTION ON DRINK LEGISLATION

THE LOSS OF ABOUT $1,500,000 by a Scotch company of distillers, which resulted in the suicide of one of the partners, is attributed in London dispatches to the fact that bootleggers on this side of the Atlantic accepted the exports but refused to hand over the money due in payment for them.



WHAT AHOY?

American coastguard keeping a lookout for approaching spirits.

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

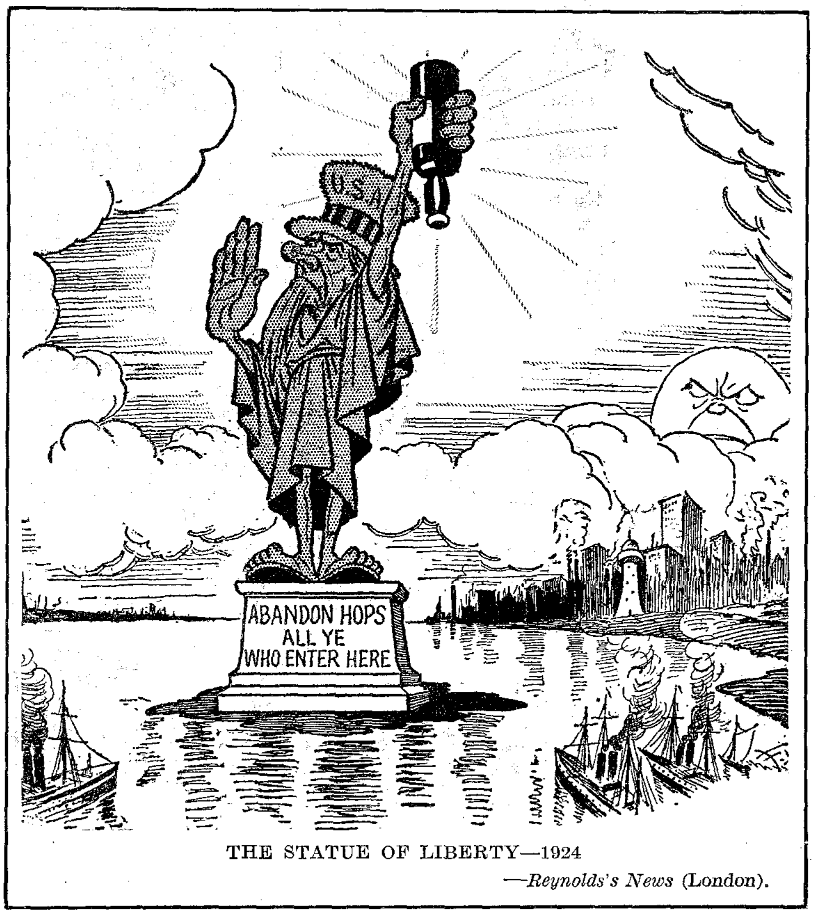
This episode and other tragic features of the illicit trade in contraband beverages impels some British journals to consider the "example" of prohibition as it is displayed between the United States and Canada and the United States and Great Britain. The London *Daily Chronicle* recalls that England imposed restrictions on commerce in drink before America did, when the war revealed the necessity for a more rigorous control of this trade and it goes on to say:

> "It showed more clearly than it had ever been shown before that the drink business was an exceptional business, and that a civilized State is bound to control it in the interest of national security. It restricted it at that time with severity because it was a danger to the bare existence of the State. It has prohibited it in America because it was a threat to industrial efficiency. For centuries it has been recognized, as a potential cause of lawlessness, disorder, poverty and crime; and because the State is directly concerned in checking these disabilities, it is bound to resort to legislation and control."

These are matters, thinks *The Daily Chronicle*, which the legislator, who has a more limited task than the reformer, must bear in mind. He will not wish, it believes, "so to remove one evil that he will put in its place another." He will not be willing to impose "legal restrictions which can not be carried out," and it proceeds:

> "It is just here that the example of America is valuable to us. We think it is generally agreed that tho the Prohibition Law is constantly evaded and mocked at, none the less it has vastly reduced the national consumption of alcohol But in America there is a growing alarm at the contempt for law which the easy and often habitual breach of this particular law is engendering in American society. It is questioned whether this weakening of the law-abiding sense is not more harmful than the evil at which the Prohibitionist aimed.
>
> "The experience of America is likely to lead English reformers in another direction. The drink trade must be controlled, and far more stringently; but it is more likely to be effective if we strike, not at the moderate use of alcohol, but at its abuse."

An interesting Canadian observation on the subject is proffered by the Montreal *Daily Star* in opposing a suggested "broadening out" of the Quebec Liquor Act. The privilege of selling wine in taverns has been sought, we are told, because there is small demand for beer in cold weather and the extension of the privilege would bring in many additional thousands of dollars every year. The hotel-keepers, it is recalled, once had the privilege of selling beer in every room, but this was annuled because of the revels of drinking-parties. In the view of this journal "enough facilities for obtaining liquor at reasonable hours are provided under the present law," which is described with positive conviction as "a more efficient and more practical method of combatting the vice of drunkenness and excess than any measure which is being tried or has been tried within this province or elsewhere."


U.S.A.
ABANDON HOPS ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—1924

—*Reynolds's News* (London).

A DEFENSE OF INDIA ON OPIUM

INDIA CAN NOT be regarded as a source of supply of opium or of dangerous drugs either for legitimate use or for abuse in America, says a defender of India, who charges that some American newspapers have been guilty of making damaging and false statements on this point. By way of offset to "this campaign of misrepresentation," he sets down in *The Asiatic Review* (London) the essential facts about India and opium as follows:

> "1. India does not export opium to the United States of America, nor has she ever done so. 2. India does not export opium to countries on the American continent in any but the most trifling quantities, and at very irregular intervals. 3. The laws in force in America are so drawn that Indian opium is now, and has for many years been, excluded from America, inasmuch as it contains less than the prescribed percentage of morphin. 4. India does not export opium to England, or to any other country, for eventual reexport to the American continent; and no Indian opium does, in fact, find its way to America by any channel whatsoever, except possibly such trifling quantities as may be smuggled by the crews of ships trading between Far Eastern ports and ports in the United States. 5. India does not now, nor has she at any time, exported dangerous drugs such as morphia, heroin, cocaine, etc., to America, either directly or indirectly. All these statements are readily verifiable."

This contributor to *The Asiatic Review* goes on to say that India has given a formal undertaking that she will not allow any opium to leave her shores for export to any particular country, unless the Government of that country certifies that the opium so to be exported is required for legitimate purposes. So far from pressing its opium on any country, he declares, India requires as a condition precedent to export that the importing Government must satisfy itself that the quantity asked for is reasonable, also that Government must certify that the opium is required for legitimate purposes, and "must assume the administrative and moral responsibility of seeing that the opium imported is not in fact employed for purposes of abuse." This informant points out then that:

> "With the object of emphasizing and pressing home this responsibility, the Government of India have for several years steadily pursued the policy of selling their opium, so far as that was possible, direct to the Governments concerned; they felt that in this way the responsibility of these Governments for controlling the use to which the opium was put was made clearer, more direct, and more public. As the result of steady perseverance in this policy, India now sells roughly three-quarters of her total exports of opium direct to responsible Governments; but it is important to remember that, as regards the balance of approximately one-quarter, the control of the importing Government remains absolute and unimpaired."

India resents the abuse to which she has been subjected on the subject of opium, this writer avers, because she is "no more responsible for the drug situation in America than she is for the dolmens in Brittany." She stands completely outside America's problem, he declares, "except to the small extent to which the Philippine Islands are concerned." As regards these islands, it is asserted that India has throughout done her best to assist America in carrying to a successful conclusion an experiment which India herself initiated, many years before, for the larger problem, and in the more difficult circumstances, of Burma. As to the results which India and America have respectively achieved in their efforts to grapple with the drug problem, this informant writes:

> "Reduced to their simplest terms, they are that India—a country where opium has been used for generations, where it is employed in every household as the medicine in most common use, where the poppy can grow almost everywhere—has been for thirty years kept down to an average consumption of 26 grains per head per annum.
>
> "In the official Report of the Special Committee of Investigation appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury in 1918 on the traffic in narcotic drugs, the consumption in America of these drugs, excluding cocaine, was 36 grains per head, in terms of raw opium. That corresponds to an equivalent figure for Indian opium (on the basis of its morphin content) of 54 grains. In other words, the latest official figures show that India has for thirty years kept its consumption at less than half the consumption in America up to the year 1918. The Indian figure is 26, as against an equivalent official figure of 45 for Switzerland, and an approximate estimate of about 22 for the northern countries of Europe. The estimated legitimate requirements of America range about 15 grains, in terms of raw Indian opium.
>
> "These results certainly do not suggest that India has any cause for dissatisfaction with the results of her policy for the domestic control of narcotic drugs; they do suggest that America has much to learn from Indian practise; and they place in a somewhat lurid light the campaign of vilification which a portion of the American press has directed against India."

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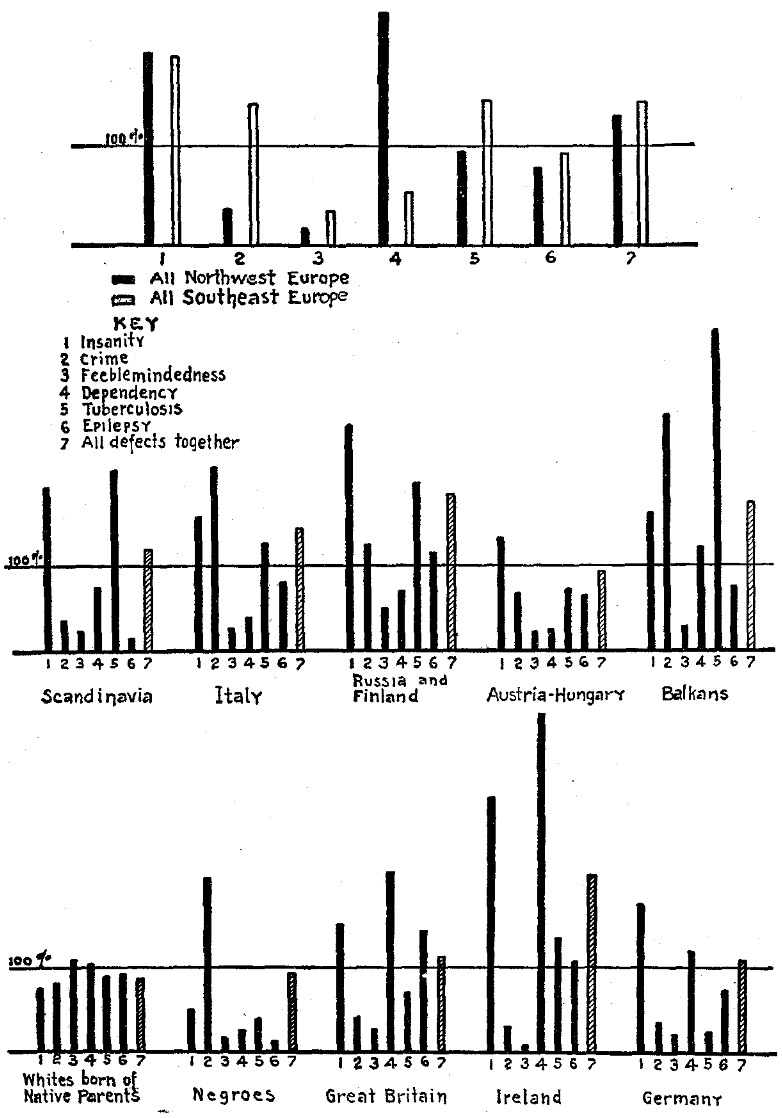
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHO ARE UNDESIRABLE ALIENS?

RACIAL ANALYSIS of the inmates of institutions for the care of defectives, made for a Congressional Committee by H. H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institution, bring out some interesting and a few startling facts. Mr. Laughlin's figures are analyzed in turn by H. S. Jennings for *The Survey* (New York) in an article, part of which we quote below. Laughlin's main purpose, as he states it, is "to gage the relative soundness and stability of the different racial groups in the United States, which gage, in turn would constitute a measure of their relative long-time value to the nation, especially when viewed in the light of the inborn quality of future generations." After presenting the data, he concludes that "the recent immigrants, as a whole, present a higher percentage of inborn socially inadequate qualities than do the older stocks," and he proposes measures for preventing the continuance of this introduction of inferior strains. Mr. Jennings inquires on what this conclusion is based and how fully it is established. He writes:

"Laughlin examined 445 of the existing 667 State and Federal custodial institutions, with relation to the nativity and descent of their 210,855 inmates. The relative degeneracy of the different groups of native and foreign-born citizens is exprest by comparing for the chief classes of defects the quotas furnished by each group. A group that furnishes inmates of these institutions in the same proportion as it furnishes inhabitants to the United States is said to fulfil its quota by 100 per cent.; if it furnishes inmates in larger proportion its quota fulfilment is above 100 per cent.; if in smaller it is below 100 per cent. Thus the Swiss fill but 27 per cent. of their quota for criminality while the Italians yield 219 per cent. of theirs, so that in the latter the proportion of criminals is eight times as great as in the former. Quota fulfilments by groups are thus worked out for feeble-mindedness, insanity, crime, epilepsy, tuberculosis, blindness, deafness, deformity, pauperism or dependence on the community; and for all these types of defect taken together as a unit. As to the various sorts of defects, conspicuous differences appear in the diverse groups of the population.

"Compare first the immigrants as a whole, and their immediate offspring, with the native population. The figures are the percentages of the average allowance that are contributed by each group. Lower quota fulfilment of course indicates superiority.



HUMAN WRECKAGE IN THE QUOTAS

These charts indicate the relative contribution by each of the numerically important groups of immigrants, studied by Laughlin, to the population of institutions for the defective and dependent. For figures see the table on the following page. The column for dependency among Irish immigrants is limited by the depth of the chart; it should run one inch higher. The upper chart compares all the groups from Northwest Europe with all those from Southeast Europe for each of the seven categories of disability. The charts are based on the Laughlin data.

"In five of the nine categories—in feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, deafness, blindness and deformity—the foreign-born are superior to the natives born of native parents; in four of these the superiority is very great.

"This is of course because our immigration laws exclude individuals having those defects.

"But this superficially favorable showing of the immigrants largely disappears when we examine the numbers of individuals in the different categories. Almost half of all the defectives fall in the single class of the insane, and it is in this class that the immigrants make their worst showing—three times as large a proportion of them falling in this class as of the natives born from native parents. For all defects taken together, the foreign-born show almost double the proportion yielded by the natives born of native parents.

"Does this show a defective inheritance, an inferior racial constitution, in the immigrants? Two main questions arise: one relates to the possible rôle of diverse environments in the two cases; the other to possible differential representation of native and foreign-born in the custodial institutions.

"As to the first point, the two sets of individuals compared have had extremely different effective environments. Beyond question the immigrant class are bound to show a greater proportion of defects due to environmental pressure than the native class. But how much greater? Is the total observed diversity to be so accounted for, without relation to diverse inheritances? Would an equal number of average Americans put through the process of immigration under the same conditions, show an equal number of breakdowns? No one knows. But an affirmative answer to these questions is not excluded by the data.

"But, coming to the second point, do native and foreign-born defectives find their way in the same relative proportions into institutions? The defectives in these institutions are but a

THE DISABILITY SWEEPSTAKES

Groups of the foreign-born who, in proportion to their share in the total population of the United States, contribute the largest numbers of inmates to custodial institutions, as indicated by the Laughlin survey. Classified by types of disability.

Insanity

1. Ireland
2. Russia-Finland
3. Scandinavia

Dependency

1. Ireland
2. Great Britain
3. Balkans

Crime

1. Balkans
2. Italy
3. Russia-Finland

Tuberculosis

1. Balkans
2. Scandinavia
3. Russia-Finland

Feeblemindedness

1. Russia-Finland
2. Great Britain
3. Tie between Italy and Balkans

Epilepsy

1. Great Britain
2. Russia-Finland
3. Ireland

All defects together

1. Ireland 2. Russia-Finland 3. Balkans

Northern-western Europe takes four firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Southern-eastern Europe takes three firsts, three seconds and five thirds.

small proportion of those that exist, even of the same types. It is clear from the statistics that certain classes of the population are less fully represented than others. Would not statistics from expensive private institutions in all probability show a reversal in the proportions of native-born and foreign-born? It should be possible to collect statistics from such private institutions; until this is done, it can not be held established that the occurrence of the defects is actually so much greater in the foreign born as the face of the present statistics seems to show."

QUOTA FULFILMENT: PERCENTAGES

	Actual numbers included	*Native White both Parents Native*	*Foreign Born White, Immigrants*	*Native White both Parents Foreign*	*Native White One Parent Foreign*
Insanity	91,954	73	226	108	104
Crime	63,923	82	86	91	116
Feeblemindedness	15,656	108	30	165	190
Dependency	14,811	104	138	102	102
Tuberculosis	10,101	89	133	123	123
Epilepsy	6,233	93	72	180	200
Deafness	5,093	134	15	82	76
Blindness	2,388	156	11	57	81
Deformity	676	66	12	364	145
All defects together	210,835	84	146	109	117

So far, therefore, as the direct comparison of immigrants with the natives born of native parents is concerned, it does not appear, Mr. Jennings believes, that the recent immigrants are inferior in their inherited qualities. But further evidence on the matter is yielded by Laughlin's statistics summarized in the last two columns of the table given above. Here we have the proportions of defectives yielded by the first generation descendants of immigrants. The proportion of insane (108 per cent.) has fallen to less than one-half what it was in the immigrants themselves (226 per cent.)—in harmony with the presumption that in them it was due largely to the conditions involved in immigration; but it is still much above the proportion found in natives born of native parents (73 per cent.). As to dependency on the community, deafness, and blindness, this second generation is superior to the natives of older stock. But feeblemindedness, epilepsy and deformity rise far above the proportions shown in the immigrants themselves; in these defects, as in insanity, the children of immigrants present a much worse record than do those born of native parents. To what can this be attributed? We quote the answer:

"With respect to the extraordinary increase in 'deformity' (from 12 per cent. to 364 per cent.) Laughlin states that this class includes those crippled as a result of accident and that 'doubtless much of the high incidence of quota fulfilment by the children of immigrants is caused by their hazardous occupation and other dangerous features of their environment.' Thus the inferiority of environment persists into the second generation.

"But feeblemindedness and epilepsy are less dependent on environmental conditions: their high incidence among the second generation can not plausibly be accounted for by difference in environment. This yields therefore a positive indication of greater defectiveness in the immigrant stock as compared with the native stock. There does however remain the possibility, or probability, discust above, that the members of immigrant families have recourse more frequently to public institutions than do older native families. This is in urgent need of investigation: until this is carried out, it stands in the way of Laughlin's conclusion that 'the recent immigrants as a whole present a higher percentage of inborn socially inadequate qualities than do the older stocks.'

"But whether this conclusion be admitted or not, some defective stocks, whether in greater or less proportion than among the natives, undoubtedly do come in with the immigrant stream. Can we discover what group or groups are chiefly responsible for this introduction of defective inheritance into our population?

"For this purpose Laughlin's data for the more important groups of the foreign-born may be summarized in a table. This will be confined to the European immigrants, and, in order to emphasize salient features, to the main large regions from which our immigrants come.

"This table shows that, among the European regions forming the chief sources of our immigrants, the highest proportion of defectives comes from Ireland, with a quota fulfilment of 209 per cent. Russia is second with 184 per cent., and the Balkans third with 175 per cent.

"Summarizing in sporting parlance the nations that are 'placed' first, second or third in this competition, Ireland has three 'firsts,' including that for total defectives, and one 'third.' The Balkans have two 'firsts' and two 'thirds' (including that for total defectives); Russia has one 'first,' three 'seconds' (including that for total defectives), and one 'third.' Great Britain has one 'first' and two 'seconds'; Scandinavia and Italy have each one 'second' and one 'third.' Unplaced are Austria-Hungary and Germany. The lowest score for total defec-

COMPARATIVE QUOTA FULFILMENTS OF THE MAJOR RACIAL GROUPS IN AMERICAN CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS (PERCENTAGES)

If the ratio of German-born epileptics to the total number of epileptics in the custodial institutions studied was the same as the ratio of German-born residents in the United States to the total population, the German quota fulfilment in epilepsy would be 100 per cent. Lower quota fulfilment of course indicates superiority.

	Insanity	*Crime*	*Feeble mindedness*	*Dependency*	*Tuberculosis*	*Epilepsy*	*All defects together*
Native whites born of native parents	73	82	108	104	89	93	84
Negroes	52	208	16	25	40	12	93
Great Britain	157	44	27	218	72	146	113
Ireland	305	31	8	634	136	108	209
Germany	175	35	20	120	25	76	107
Scandinavia	193	35	20	76	214	14	119
Italy	158	218	25	40	124	82	145
Russia-Finland	266	126	51	72	200	117	184
Austria-Hungary	134	68	21	25	71	65	92
Balkans	163	278	25	121	379	75	175
All North and West Europe	198	38	19	234	94	90	130
All South and East Europe	189	141	33	50	148	89	143

tives falls to Austria-Hungary (92 per cent.)—the only large region that yields less than its allowance. At some distance follows Germany (107) and Great Britain (113).

"This showing hardly confirms the impression that Europe falls into two contrasted regions, one desirable, the other undesirable—the north and west on the one hand, the south and east on the other. The country with the worst record falls in the north and west division; that with the best record in the south and east. Comparing the north and west division as a whole with the south and east as a whole, the former has the better record as to crime, feeblemindedness, epilepsy and tuberculosis, the latter as to insanity and dependency. For total defectives, the north and west has a small but distinct advantage, a fulfilment of 130 per cent., as against 143 for the south and east.

"If we are required to draw conclusions respecting these main sources of immigrants, it is clear that these data present immigration as least desirable from Ireland, the Balkans and Russia, in that order; most desirable from Austria-Hungary (including the present Czecho-Slovakia and parts of Jugo-Slavia and Poland), Germany and Great Britain, in that order.

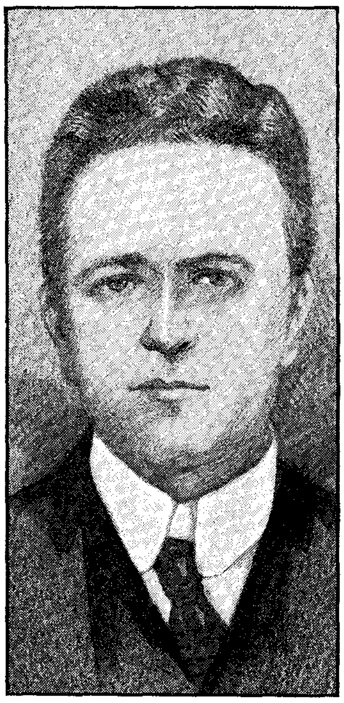
"The general upshot is of a character to discourage attempts to regulate immigration on the basis of race and nationality, so far as Europeans are concerned. He would be a hardy politician who framed a law designed to discriminate against Ireland and Greece. Possibly this result is fortunate. But what should be done? At one extreme it is held, as Mr. Zangwill recently put it, that nationality is the ill with which the world is afflicted; the only remedy is to break down all barriers. A defective individual harms the world equally wherever he is; he should be allowed to go where he is best off. The nationalistic view, on the other hand, is that the United States can consider only its own welfare. To this end, Laughlin recommends not racial discrimination, but a more careful examination of the prospective immigrant in the country of origin, taking into consideration his inheritance, as indicated by the defectiveness or otherwise, of the family to which he belongs. The unit of admittance would be the family rather than the individual. If the nationalistic view is to prevail, this appears to be the only practicable method—if indeed this method itself is practicable!"

WANTED BY RADIO—A WORLD LANGUAGE—With the growing interest in private communication among the nations of the world on short waves by amateur radio telegraph operators, officers of the American Radio Relay League are convinced that the time has now come when amateurs should be giving serious thought to the adoption of an international language. Says *The Radio News Bulletin* (Hartford, Conn.):

"The lack of intimate contact between citizens of this country and those of foreign nations has so far discouraged the efforts of organizations to secure recognition of a common means of expression. It is possible that radio will bring about naturally and easily what persuasion and propaganda have been unable to accomplish. The short wave tests of the last few months, resulting in the establishment of two-way communication between amateurs in the United States and operators in France, Holland and England, have done more than anything else to remove the elements of time and space as obstacles to intercourse between citizens of these countries. With the idea in view of gaining general adoption of an international language at a time when private communication by radio among citizens of various nations is becoming commonplace, Kenneth B. Warner, secretary of the A. R. R. L., has written officers of foreign radio clubs asking for their approval of the use by amateurs of either Esperanto or Ido, sometimes called Ilo. Of the two he believes that Ido is decidedly the better for amateurs both from a grammatical point of view and because of its vastly more extensive vocabulary. He states that the League is prepared to adopt the latter for amateurs, provided it has the approval of radio men in all of the other countries. Until then American slang must prove incomprehensible to foreign listeners."

A LUTHER BURBANK OF THE FISH

THE CREATION OF NEW VARIETIES of fish by the methods that have made Burbank celebrated in the vegetable kingdom is looked forward to as possible by a contributor to *Le Matin* (Paris). Transformations of the kind have already been made, he tells us, by Dr. Schmidt of Copenhagen, who has gained fame by practical discoveries in ichthyology, and especially by finding that the French eel brings up its families far from home, near our own continent. We read in the newspaper named above:


From "Le Matin" (Paris)

DR. JOHS SCHMIDT

Danish scientist whose experiments promise us new kinds of fish.

"A Danish scientist, Dr. Johs Schmidt, has demonstrated a disturbing fact. By keeping fish in water at a different temperature from that to which they are accustomed, he has shown that after several generations he can produce individuals of a new type, modified in form and structure, especially in the number of vertebræ and the rays of the fins.

"No other agency has the same result—neither ultra-violet rays, nor feeding, nor anything else. Only the temperature of the medium has an influence.

"This is a very important matter to those who are looking for the origins of life and of living species on our globe. It is nearly certain that we now hold a key that will permit men—again rivals of the gods—to create new fish as horticulturists turn out new flowers in greenhouses.

"Dr. Johs Schmidt is well known in the world of science, especially among zoologists. Altho still young—about forty-five—he is director of the Carlsberg laboratory at Copenhagen, which is a kind of Pasteur Institute. Dr. Schmidt is also a bold sailor who has placed his scientific ability at the disposal of deep-sea fishermen.

"Thanks to him, and to his experiences gathered in eight successive exploring expeditions in Iceland and the Faroes, herring fishermen no longer rely wholly on chance for a good catch. They now know the precise spots where, according to the indications of the moment, their nets should be cast.

"The interest of Schmidt's work may be understood when we remember the importance of the fishing industry. This investigator has also acquired a singular title to fame. He has solved a puzzle that has occupied the attention of scientists for several centuries. Our edible eels of France, celebrated by Rabelais, interest them very much. No one has ever discovered how they reproduce their kind.

"Now Dr. Johs Schmidt has shown that the eel of our streams is an extraordinary creature, who leaves France and emigrates to the sea to lay its eggs in the open ocean, in the neighborhood of North America, to the northeast of the Antilles.

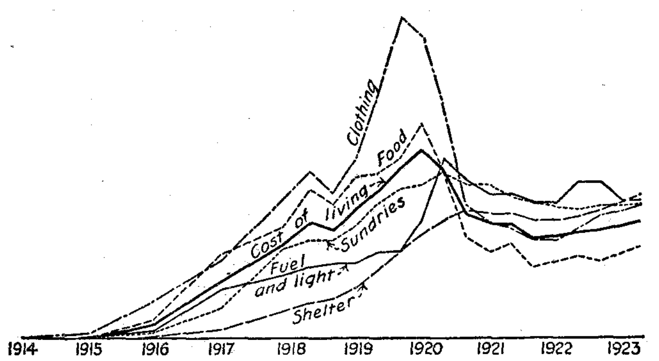
"In this relatively small region the young eel develops slowly and seeks again the shores of France, where it arrives at the age of three years. Our fishermen then call it *civelle*, *bouiron* or *piballe*, and catch it in vast numbers. Those that escape the nets ascend rivers and brooks, even traveling over solid ground on wet nights, and establish themselves in lakes, ponds and ditches, far inland.

"Dr. Schmidt has calculated that the *civelles* that penetrated our water-courses in 1923, for instance, are the offspring of the adults that left France in the autumn of 1919. On an average, the eel lives with us about eight years, and after full growth, seeks the sea again to find a mate and found a family. She goes to 'hide her happiness'—according to the words of a well-known opera—on the American coasts.

"Thus, there are no unimportant problems in science. One discovery brings another, and we must take off our hats to the men who, silently and with patient labor, starting from the most trivial facts, or what are apparently so, reach practical results capable of transforming a flourishing industry—and also the works of creation."

IS THE DOLLAR DROPPING?

NOT ONLY ARE THE MARK, the lira and the franc waning, but our good American dollar is more slowly following their example, thinks an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). He bases his belief on the concomitant rise in both wages and prices, indicating a drop in the value of the medium of exchange. Those who are affected, he notes, are not wage-earners, but dollar-owners, the man who used to earn four dollars a day and now gets eight is not bothered when prices are doubled; but the owner of good gold bonds who receives from them in dollars precisely what he did in 1913, is just half as well off. "Buy good real estate and good stocks," is the writer's advice; but he does not throw in, with this counsel, any infallible test to enable us to tell when these things are good and when they are not. He writes:



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HOW THE COSTS OF NECESSITIES HAVE FLUCTUATED

"Wages in the United States have been rising steadily during 1923, rather faster than the cost of living, which has also been rising, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Thus wages, food, rents, and clothing are all up. In its simplest terms, this means that the value of the dollar has been and is decreasing. The last year has seen still more rapid depreciation of the pound sterling, as measured by foreign exchange in dollars; a nearly one-third shrinkage in the value of the franc; and has witnessed the utter loss of the value of the mark. These various standard mediums of exchange, so far from being stabilized, are quite mercurial, and all have an alarming tendency to sink.

"It means little to the workman if wages rise, as long as the cost of living also goes up in a rude proportion, which, in broad terms, it is bound to do. Those who are affected by these movements are not the wages-earners, but the holders of the dollar, which brings less to-morrow than to-day. The fall of the mark wiped out all capitalists whose holdings were in marks. A mining engineer in Germany, whose case was reported to us, had saved 40,000 marks, or about $10,000, a snug nest-egg for Germany, which he invested in mortgages before the war. Some time ago the mortgages matured, and were paid, and he received the equivalent of $12. Later on he would not have received so much. Similarly, an owner of dollars in the United States, who bought bonds or mortgages before the war, which mature nowadays, gets back less than two-thirds of his capital, because of the decreased value (purchasing power) of the dollar.

"Mining engineers, like other thrifty citizens, are students of investment. How shall they retain their savings? It is reported that the Department of Commerce recently followed out the recommendation during 1923 of a well-known statistician and investment adviser, and found that if one had taken this adviser's advice faithfully he would have lost 60 per cent. of his capital during the year.

"Possibly—and possibly not—a pessimistic view of the situation is to consider the German during the fall of the mark. On receiving funds he lost not an hour in buying something tangible, for an hour later he could not buy as much. Tangible wealth appears more stable than dollar wealth under present conditions. Tangible wealth includes, among other things, real estate, and the soundest common stocks, including, of course, the soundest mining stocks."

SERUM TREATMENT FOR MEASLES

THE INJECTION OF A SERUM that will temporarily immunize the recipient against measles—probably for at least six weeks—is recommended by *The Weekly Bulletin* of the New York City Health Department. It is not generally appreciated, says this publication, that measles is a serious disease, and that it causes a large number of deaths each year, especially among children under three years of age. There were more deaths from this cause in 1922 than from diphtheria; in fact, while there were 977 deaths from measles in that year, the deaths from scarlet fever, typhoid fever, whooping-cough, infantile paralysis and cerebro-spinal meningitis, all told, were 773. We read further:

"Numerous trials both in Europe and America have demonstrated that the injection of serum of persons convalescent from measles confers a temporary immunity upon those who have been recently exposed to that disease. During the last twelve months, this method of preventing measles has been utilized as a routine measure in the contagious disease hospitals of the Department of Health. The results have been so favorable that it has been determined to make the serum available for general use in young children who have been exposed to the disease. It has been proven that the serum is almost always effective as a preventive if given within four days after exposure. Even if five or six days have elapsed, the serum may prevent the development of infection or at least greatly moderate its severity.

"As measles is very contagious during the catarrhal stage, which precedes the rash by three or four days, the other children in a family in which a case develops have usually suffered exposure to the disease for three or four days by the time that the danger is realized. It is, therefore, very important that physicians should obtain the serum immediately upon their discovery of exposure. The blood that is used to produce the serum is obtained from healthy convalescent donors, eight days or more after they have developed a measles rash. The serum is tested for purity and freedom from infection before it is offered for use as an immunizing substance.

"A postal card is attached to the serum container which physicians must fill out and mail to the Bureau of Laboratories. A medical inspector or nurse will visit the family about two weeks after the date of exposure, to determine the result of the use of the serum.

"The immunizing serum is composed of citrated plasma and is placed in vials holding about 4 cubic centimeters; this is the immunizing dose for a child under two years of age. The dose for a child over two years of age is two vials. For purposes of preservation, the serum contains a small amount of an antiseptic.

"Before injecting the plasma, the skin at the point selected should be cleansed and wiped with alcohol or painted with iodin. As a rule no redness, inflammatory reaction or fever develops. The period of protection following such an injection is not yet fully determined. It is probably between six weeks and three months."

SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN—The French have always placed the good cook among the artists, says a contributor to *The Lancet* (London), and now, it would appear, they would make him a scientist too. He continues:

"The Under-Secretary of State for Technical Education in France has decided to patronize the Scientific Society of Alimentary Hygiene, and thus, supported by the Government, classes have been organized for teaching the 'higher culinary arts.' To boil a potato or to grill a chop hardly calls for a specialized medico-chemical training, and yet doubtless when the chef aims to strike some harmonious gastronomic chord, chemistry should decide what is wholesome, while medicine may indicate the particular requirements of the invalid. The State lecturer, it may be presumed, will deal with the hygiene of food, with the technique of cooking, and with the preparation of dishes to meet invalid needs. He will also be informing on the purchase of foodstuffs, but if here he can teach the French housewife anything, he will be a wondrously well-equipped man. The staff of instructors includes Dr. Hemmerdinger, an experienced lecturer on domestic economy; Dr. Henri Labbé, professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris; and Mr. Martel, member of the Academy of Medicine."

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO?

WHEN HOTTENTOTS LIVED IN FRANCE

TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO, what is now France was peopled by ancestors, direct or collateral, of the modern Hottentots of South Africa. So, at least, we are assured by a writer in *L'Echo de Paris* (Paris), who says that he bases his statements on the latest discoveries in European archeology. Fortunately, he says, this negroid population was entirely driven out before our own ancestors appeared on the scene; so that there is no negro blood in modern France—something, he adds, that can not be said of Italy, where he avers that African traits occasionally crop out among the peasantry. No study, he says, is more absorbing than that of the primitive human beings that once peopled his land; but alas! the more we seek to penetrate the past, the rarer are the evidences and the harder they are to interpret. He goes on:

"A few rough-shapen flints found at Chelles, St. Acheul and other places furnish the earliest evidence of the presence of man on our soil; our thirst for knowledge has to content itself with these poor remains, among which are sometimes found the débris of skeletons that are eagerly investigated in the hope of getting some information of the appearance of our far-off precursors.

"But when we reach the beginning of the reindeer age a new mine of material is available to the prehistorian; at this epoch, Europe, which seems to have been inhabited previously only by very primitive humans, far different from contemporary man, was invaded by a very intelligent human species—*homo sapiens*, which, not content with making tools of stone and bone, set itself to the reproduction by painting and sculpture of the living creatures round about. It is to be regretted that these skilled artists did not use their talents to reproduce the features of their fellows, and that it is precisely at the epoch where cave art reached its highest point that human figures appear in it most rarely and are most rudimentary.

"Fortunately, this neglect of the human figure seems not to have extended during the whole reindeer age, and there have been exhumed from deposits dating from the opening of this period (Aurignacian) statuettes and bas-reliefs representing human beings, principally females. These works, often quite large, are very interesting, since they enable us to form an idea of what the French of 20,000 years ago looked like.

"These Aurignacian statues are remarkable in that they all present the same characteristics, whatever the region of their origin. The first of the sort were found in the Landes, in the grotto of Bassempouy. They were carved in the ivory of the mammoth. The human type reproduced by all these primitive works is that represented to-day by the Hottentots, particularly by the tribes called Bushmen. But despite this similarity the evidence presented would have little weight, if it were not supported by arguments of a different nature. It may be shown that there were strong points of resemblance between the customs of the South African peoples and those of the men of the reindeer age—the habit of decorating cavern walls with animal paintings, the manufacture of necklaces formed of strings of shells, etc. Again, there have been found in the caves of Grimaldi negroid skeletons having the greatest similarity to those of Hottentots. Finally, we may perhaps consider as the reappearance of an ancestral type, now disappeared, the negro race characteristics sometimes presented by neolithic skulls, and also by some individuals of the present population of Italy.

"All these facts make it likely that the Hottentot race was once widely extended, covering a large part of Europe and Africa, and leaving everywhere, as traces of its passage, its curious wall-paintings. Its reign among us must have been short, however. Toward the middle of the Aurignacian the so-called Cro-Magnon race, of European type, filled our country, until it was in turn partly replaced by that of Chancellade, which had a strong affinity with the Eskimos. Then came the men of the polished stone, with higher civilization, who tilled the soil, made pottery, built the megalithic monuments and entirely supplanted the cave-men.

"Probably at this epoch the negroids and the Chancellade cave-dwellers had entirely disappeared and that their blood could not have mingled with that of the newcomers. Thanks to this happy circumstance, we do not have to lament the reappearance among some of the French of to-day, of the non-esthetic features of the Hottentot Venus or the company of Nanuk."

WHAT BABIES SWALLOW—Peanut candy, watermelon seeds, safety-pins, small toys, buttons, and pins, as well as tacks, are classed as baby-killers by Dr. Chevalier Jackson of the University of Pennsylvania, who removed a carpet tack from the lung of eight-months-old Cletus Moore, a baby who raced with life from St. Louis to Dr. Jackson's operating room. "Safety pins have killed more babies than firearms," said Dr. Jackson in an article contributed to *Hygeia* (Chicago). "Peanut candy is often fatal to babies. A string of beads is a dangerous plaything for children." We quote from a notice in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

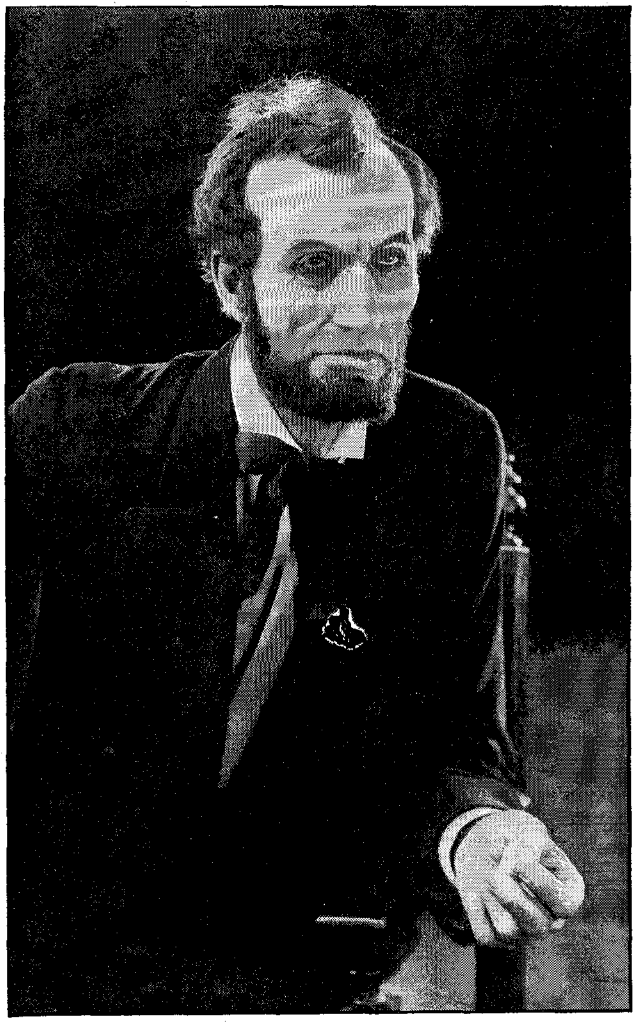
"Scarcely a day passes but that some innocent little child is brought to the Bronchoscopic Clinic in Philadelphia. For years Dr. Jackson has been saying: 'Poor little baby, why was Mother so careless?' The suffering babies are the victims of mothers careless through lack of knowledge. At Philadelphia there is a museum of articles that have been taken out of baby lungs, throats, and stomachs. It includes over a hundred pins, dozens of tacks, half a glass eye from a teddy-bear, grains of corn, beans, peas, canna seeds, coffee beans, peanuts, over a hundred buttons, beads and pieces of jewelry, dozens of coins, and over a hundred bones. The monkey-like trait of babies, that of imitation, deserves part of the blame for the accidents, according to Dr. Jackson. Mothers who hold pins in their mouths unwittingly teach their babies to put things in their mouths. 'The frequency of foreign body accidents is much greater than is realized,' said Dr. Jackson. 'If any newspaper reader will watch, he will find scarcely a week goes by without note of one of these cases, which are often immediately fatal. And it must be remembered that relatively few cases, only those which are most spectacular, get into the papers.'"

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A LIFE OF PREPARATION TO ACT LINCOLN ON THE FILM

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS in filmdom, or something like it, may perhaps be seen in the "Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln." Shall we be veracious in treating a well-known historical subject, or shall we be guided by the new formulas of the film and let "imagination" do its perfect or imperfect work? In judging the new Lincoln film the critics are naturally divided, tho the side which would follow history to the despite of fiction have the largest show of hands. Everybody agrees that Lincoln lives on the screen as he never has lived on the stage, and this not only because a perfect "type" has been found to represent him in George A. Billings, but because he moves through his story from simple beginnings to exalted position and martyred dignity unbent by the "laws of fiction." The new problem for the critic is thus seen by Mr. Robert E. Sherwood of the New York *Herald:*



LIFE TRAINED HIM TO PLAY LINCOLN

As a cowpuncher in New Mexico, a miner in Colorado, carpenter in Arizona, a farmer in Minnesota, salesman in Oregon, George A Billings always aspired to play Lincoln in the movies.

"The movie critic finds that he must employ new standards in judging this production, for it represents a distinct departure from the accepted form of the photoplay. It is a historical drama, but it is not colored by the tints of fiction. There are no characters introduced who did not actually exist—no incidents that, in so far as it is possible to determine, did not actually occur. As a biography, 'The Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln' is considerably less plastic than Drinkwater's chronicle play which William Harris presented four years ago.

"As a picture, it is deficient in some respects; there are moments when the continuity snaps, and the dramatic action limps. But these minor faults should, and will, be overlooked by those who see this splendid production. For the picture reeks with sincerity of purpose, with faithfulness to the ideal at stake and with rugged honesty. It presents the life of Lincoln with no attendant theatrical glamour; it is devoid of hokum—and it is profoundly impressive."

There is "no outstanding star in the picture, at least not in the accustomed nature," observes Don Allen in *The Evening World,* which is perhaps a tribute to the directors, whose reverence for one of the greatest of our national figures kept them to the strict course of Lincoln's life history. But, as Quinn Martin says in *The World:*

"The life of the Emancipator was itself a life of drama. In reproducing this life in pictures Miss Frances Marion has surpassed anything in her fine career in the matter of thoroughness and fidelity. She has begun her narrative long before the birth of Abraham in the lowly cabin of Kentucky, and has fashioned it, so far as we can see, without a solitary deviation from fact throughout the great American's existence in New Salem, in Springfield as a struggling lawyer, in Washington as President, later as the War President, and finally as the martyr.

"Of course, it was important that a very excellent likeness of the principal subject be found to act the part of Abraham Lincoln. George A. Billings is that likeness. The mannerisms and the peculiarities that were Lincoln's, Mr. Billings reflects to a remarkable degree. It seems to us that the episodes dealing with the tender and tragic romance of gawky young Lincoln and pretty Anne Rutledge are among the most touching and competently acted of any we have ever seen in the films.

"But 'Abraham Lincoln' is no sentimental jag. It is intense and unrelenting in its faithfulness to a glorious life, and still it is at those moments when sadness and sorrow spread their wings that one is brought most clearly to recognize the greatness which was Lincoln's.

"No mere recital in words of incidents that went to make up the career of this American is quite equal to a fair summing up of this picture-play. One may say, however, that all of the historic bright moments are there. One need not even be a good American to enjoy the tale that is unwound at the Gaiety. He need only be equipped with the ability to recognize a great soul when he meets it."

The other side of the argument is voiced by Andrew A. Freeman of *The Evening Mail:*

"The photoplay was more or less like a reading of the life of Lincoln illustrated by pictures, the narrative on one side of the page and the pictures on the other. Most every one in the theater was acquainted with the Lincoln they saw on the screen. What they wanted to see was something of the other side of the life of the man.

"As we viewed tableau after tableau we felt like getting up and shouting: 'Oh for a Griffith or an Ingram.' Either of these directors would have worked the proper wonder and made a picture that might have ranked with 'The Birth of a Nation.'

"The main fault lay in the attempt to crowd into the film too much history. The directors might have been wiser to confine themselves to the incidents touched upon by John Drinkwater in his play. Instead we find Abe refusing to go fishing in order to read his books; looking wistfully into the eyes of Anne Rutledge, his first sweetheart, as the sun is setting, and other such sentimental situations.

"Then comes his political rise, when he sounds the keynote that is to plunge a country into civil war for the establishment of a strong union and an ideal. His election was momentous, but we get no intimation from the film of its effect upon the nation.

"What a chance for a director to outdo himself. But the Rockett brothers were satisfied with a printed title to tell the story.

"Thus the producers have done one thing. They have animated the printed page of history. And this they have done well. To call the film 'The Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln' is misleading, for drama is not there. They have discovered a man who looks like Lincoln and who is well-suited to play the part. Let us hope that George A. Billings, who impersonates the Civil War President, will have another opportunity to play under less trying conditions.

"The Messrs. Rockett deserve credit for their care and attention to detail, and for their courage in bringing this subject to the screen. They have treated their production with the reverence it deserves, but have failed to make a great picture."

Mr. Billings is said never previously to have appeared before a camera. Some little experience in a stock company on the Pacific coast was all he knew of the theater. But it is further stated that since boyhood he has been enamored of the character of Lincoln and hoped for a chance to impersonate him in a play. His biography is brief but varied:

"This simple child of Thespis was born in the little town of Preston, Minnesota; his father is a native of New York; his mother, Martha War, a native of Ohio.

"The elder Billings was a well-known Shakespearian reader in his day, and perhaps it is from him that George inherited his dramatic talent, if talents are inherited.

"Young George, like Lincoln, very early started out on his own, and for several years was a cow-puncher in New Mexico, a miner in Colorado, carpenter in Arizona, a farmer in Minnesota, salesman in Oregon, building and loan expert in Washington, engineer in California—like Lincoln a man of many vocations and good at them all.

"But the stage had always called Mr. Billings, and after two years of service in the Philippines during the war with Spain he joined a repertoire company at San Francisco and very soon was playing leads, and later became stage manager. After two years of this experience Mr. Billings went to Los Angeles and entered the employ of the city as an inspector of buildings and was engaged in this work when Al and Ray Rockett announced to the world that they intended to picturize the life of Lincoln. . . . Mr. Billings is the same height as Lincoln, has the same gait, mannerisms, voice, temperament, physiognomy and the same gentleness of spirit. He is modest, not at all stagey, and hasn't the least idea that he is a great artist."

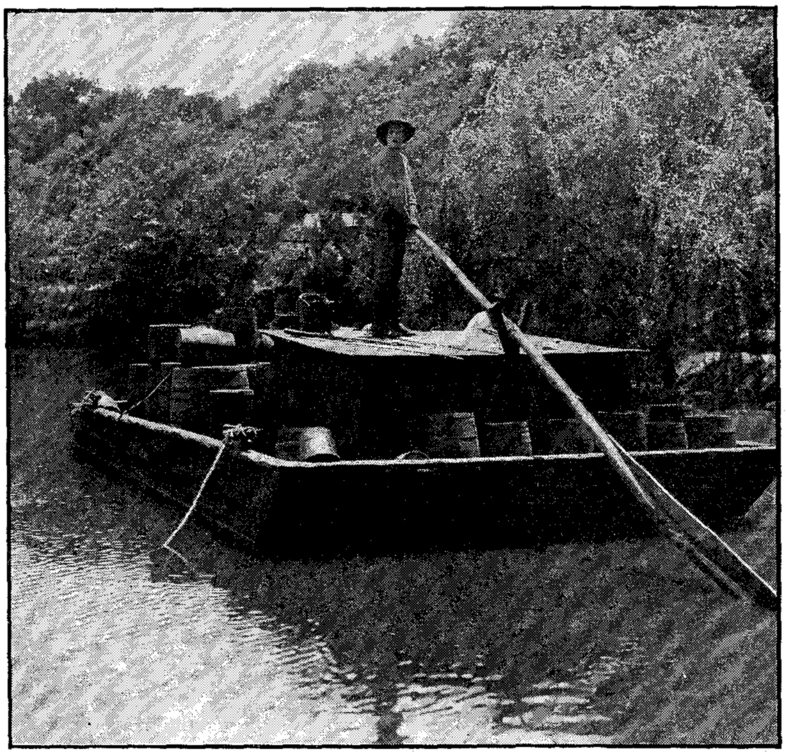
One remarkable thing is the reaction of the audience to this film, of which "M. M. B." in the New York *Evening Post* takes note:

"It was interesting to note the deep effect that it had on an audience unashamed of its tears. Yet there was never an obvious effort to gain this sympathy; the degradation of the slave-market was shown in one glance; the horror of war was subordinated, yet none the less horrible.

"In fact, it is the production of artists—a series of paintings of historical exactitude and pictorial composition. Men in the mass were handled as one and, in more individual scenes, the whole was never lost sight of. The cast was so excellently chosen and, more important, each part was so well played that it is impossible to speak of Anne Rutledge, General Grant, and so on, except that they all contributed greatly to the perfect whole. In fact, the historical background was never spoiled by the actor's name appearing on the screen; there was no intermission (no one would have wished the spell broken); the usual word 'End' was neither used nor needed; Lincoln was dead."

WILSON'S "MERE LITERATURE"

IT WAS NO DISPARAGEMENT of literature that suggested this title to one of Woodrow Wilson's less-known books. That he produced such a book at all shows his many-sidedness, and it has attached devoted friends. One of these is "The Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript* who gathers from it some of the gems:



AS A MISSISSIPPI BOATMAN

The photoplay is more or less like reading a life of Lincoln illustrated by pictures.

"'A singular phrase this, "mere literature." Literature we know. But "mere" literature? We are not to read it as if it meant sheer literature, literature in the essence, stript of all accidental or ephemeral elements and left with nothing but its immortal charm and power.' Thus does he begin the first essay, from which the volume takes its title, and which shows us, through the clear crystal of his logic and his English, some of the very whimsical things that happen, because of the scientific and positivist spirit of the age, 'when the study of literature of any language is made part of the curriculum of our colleges.' The more delicate and subtle purposes of the study are there put quite out of countenance, he feels. 'Who can help wondering,' he says, in another essay, 'concerning the modern multitude of books, where all these companions of his reading hours will be buried when they die. . . . It is pathetic to think of the number that must be forgotten after having been removed from the good places to make room for their betters.' Of the fame of books. . . . 'Their fates will be as whimsical as those of the humankind which produces them. . . . When once a book has become immortal, we think that we can see why it became so. It contained, we perceive, a casting of thought which could not but arrest and retain men's attention: it said some things once and for all because it gave them their best expression. Or else it spoke with a grace or with a fire of imagination, with a sweet cadence of phrase and a full harmony of tone, which have made it equally dear to all generations of those who love the free play of fancy or the incomparable music of perfected speech.'

"A music which he himself possest in large degree. 'The literature of creation naturally falls into two kinds: that which interprets nature or human action, and that which interprets self. Both of these may have the flower of immortality, but neither unless it be free from self-consciousness. No man therefore can create after the best manner in either of these kinds who is an habitué of the circles made so delightful by those interesting men, the modern literati, sophisticated in all the fashions, ready in all the catches of the knowing literary world which centers in the city and the university.' More he says, of vast import to all who are interested in the making of books. As libraries presuppose books and books presuppose authors, in whom should the librarian be more interested. 'The true spirit of authorship' again we quote Woodrow Wilson, 'is the spirit of liberty which scorns the slave's trick of imitation. The ability to see for one's self is attainable, not by mixing with crowds and ascertaining how they look at things, but by a certain aloofness and self-containment. The solitariness of some genius is not accidental. It is characteristic and essential. To the constructive imagination there are some immortal feats which are possible only in seclusion. . . .' (We are reminded of Lord Dunsany's 'The Unhappy Body.') 'The man must heed first and most of all the suggestions of his own spirit.' We could quote indefinitely, but why should we? As Mr. Wilson himself said: 'There is but one way in which you can take mere literature as an education, and that is directly, at first hand. You can never get their [products of literature] beauty at second hand, or feel their power except by direct contact with them.' And further along we find this line, marked by us in the fall of 1919: 'There is a greater thing than the spirit of the age, and that is the spirit of the ages.' *In hoc signo vincit!*"

WHERE WE FALL SHORT OF BRITISH SHORT STORIES

A SORT OF DEADLY PARALLEL kills the "contemporary illusion of the preeminence of American short-story writers." That belief has been one of our illusions inherited, perhaps, from a better day and still held without much challenge or criticism. Mr. Herbert S. Gorman, in the New York *Times*, thrusts a pen into this fond faith and we see it dripping sawdust. He comes equipped with proof from the two collections of short stories for the year 1923 from American and British sources—"the best," according to the selective judgment of Mr. Edward J. O'Brien. Instead of flattering our favorite conceit, Mr. Gorman tells us that the documents do "no more than illustrate the almost entire absence of any assured art conception or well-defined esthetic on our part." Whatever comfort may be taken from the errancy of Mr. O'Brien's judgment or his accidental oversight of any likely candidate for his collection, it is patent, hammers down Mr. Gorman, "that there is an extremely wide gulf between the short-story writers of England and those of America." The two volumes carry the long title of "The Best Short Stories of 1923 and the Year Book of the American [also British] Short Story." Mr. Gorman muses:

LINCOLN AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE, OFFERING HIS SERVICES TO HIS RURAL CONSTITUENTS

"It is impossible to afford direct comparisons, writer for writer, for each author is a law unto himself in the short-story form, but the general substance of each book is no more than a well-contrived presentation of the differences between the mentalities of the two countries. The final summing up is not flattering to America, except in so far as it predicates the vaster potentialities of the vigor and unrest in the younger land.

"First of all, it is interesting to observe the racial make-up of the authors in both books. In the British anthology the names are all English, except in the cases of two Irishmen. The American volume includes such suggestive names as Konrad Bercovici, John Cournos, Henry Goodman and Ruth Sukow. The great American melting-pot? Well, maybe. One turns to these names to see how far America has influenced the art of these foreigners, and one finds that Mr. Bercovici's story is laid in the Dobrudja with Tcherkesz and Tatar characters, that Mr. Cournos is writing 'a little tale in the Russian manner,' that Mr. Goodman lays his scene in Kharkov, and that it is concerned with the seduction of a Russian peasant girl by a Russian officer. Miss Sukow, it is true, is concerned with America. All of the British stories are concerned with English people, except two, and the scenes of these are laid in Ireland. In other words, the general atmosphere is more disintegrated in the American volume than it is in the English. There is distinctly lacking a circumscribed sense of nationality. A much smaller proportion of the American tales is occupied with the intimate revelation of native spirit."

Difference of mental approach is set down as the second general aspect of these stories, and this also "seems to be the most important difference between the two nations":

"Americans are more vigorous, more tense, more febrile. With this restlessness of purpose goes an uncouthness of technique, an indifference to good prose construction, a wordiness that is unnecessary, and a certain loudness of tempo that insists too much. The British are more polished, more certain in the handling of their technique, more subtle in their revelations, nearer to art. Even if they do not rise to a brute strength of power that is manifested incoherently in some of the American short stories, they attain a definite emphasis through the careful balance of situations. There is more discipline here, altho, perhaps, there is not more to say. Nowhere in the American book can the reader find as excellently conceived stories as Katherine Mansfield's 'The Fly,' Gerald Bullett's 'The Mole,' D. H. Lawrence's 'The Horse Dealer's Daughter,' and 'Stripes,' by Ethel Colburn Mayne. Here is unquestioned excellence both in subject matter, characterization, general handling and suspense."

Strength and emotional significance are found in the cream of the American book, but these qualities are judged as "of a more obvious order." Particularizing:

"Sherwood Anderson's 'The Man's Story,' for instance, animated by an uncouth mysticism, grips us, but not to the same degree that D. H. Lawrence's 'The Horse Dealer's Daughter' does. There is a crude vigor in Theodore Dreiser's 'Reina' even as there is in Edna Ferber's thinner handling of the very same theme in 'Home Girl,' but it is not so memorable as the more reticent passion of 'The Fly,' by Katherine Mansfield, or 'Stripes,' by Ethel Colburn Mayne. Ruth Sukow's 'Renters' is vigorous but uncombed, and Jean Toomer's savage 'Blood-Burning Moon' should strike a spark in the imagination of the reader. . . . In the work of the Britishers an atmosphere of a fully realized art is always perceptible. But the Americans, uncouth as they are, suggest potentialities."

When we "polish," we somehow miss the "shine" of the Englishman's handiwork:

"It is to be found in the so-called magazine stories, narratives designed to meet and please large audiences, and it is implicit in a deft lightness of prose, a comic sense that frequently dips into the low farce of Irvin S. Cobb and Harry Leon Wilson. These stories are worthless as art, clever bric-a-brac at the best, but carrying no idea of importance, no revelation. It is true that such stories are to be found in the British book, but the proportion is much less than in the American volume. A higher sense of comedy is to be found in such English efforts as Stacy Aumonier's 'Miss Bracegirdle Does Her Duty,' A. E. Coppard's 'Alas, Poor Bollington,' and 'Old Gadgett' by Sheila Kaye-Smith than in such American efforts as Harry Leon Wilson's 'Flora and Fauna' and Irvin S. Cobb's imitation of Octavus Roy Cohen in 'The Chocolate Hyena.' There is a pathetic note close to the comedy of the English writers, for they always realize that comedy in itself is not unalloyed.

"That sentimentality, which at its worst grows smeary and at its best is bearably unpleasant, hardly makes its appearance in the English stories. It is to be found at its worst in A. S. M. Hutchinson's long meandering tale called 'Some Talk of Alexander,' and it is difficult to understand just why this spun-out treacle was included in the book by the editors. The idea of the weak-natured little fellow suddenly turning into a hero at the last minute through the stimulation of love is part of the most obvious material for the magazine short story. But Mr. Hutchinson is hardly to be considered among such English writers as Lawrence, Bullett, Mansfield, Mayne, and the others. He is a necessary evil for all light magazines. Sentimentality is more obvious in the American short stories. It is present in the overrated work of Fanny Hurst. It spoils a good theme in Edwina Stanton Babcock's 'Mr. Cardeezer.' It is more or less deftly concealed in the war stories by Dana Burnet and Solon K. Stewart. There are no war stories, by the way, in the British book. The nearest one comes to war is the Irish troubles of a year or more ago."

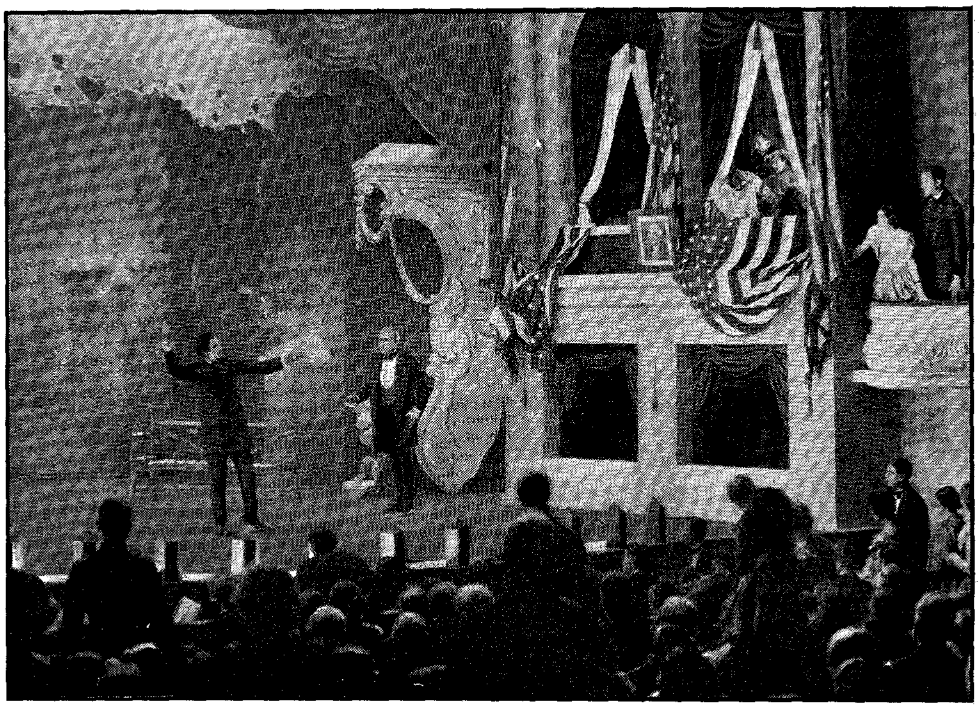
Commenting editorially, *The Times* points out three distinct influences "in America, all of them tending to break down the finest technique":

"These influences are: (1) the high prices paid here; (2) the contract system; and (3) the numerous short-story schools, all of which aim to teach almost any one how to produce a short story according to a definite formula. It would be unfair to lump together all of these training schools. Some of them are much better than others, and one or two have succeeded in graduating authors who have been fairly successful. Yet the best short-story writers in America have perfected their art not by any standardized process, but by a combination of genius and hard work.

"The high prices paid for the best, or at least the most popular, short stories have often had a bad effect, and it has been augmented by the added returns for moving-picture rights. In some cases a short-story writer who received even as low as $200 from a leading periodical for a short story would get several thousand dollars in addition from producers of moving-pictures. Add the contract system, whereby a popular short-story writer is laid under obligation to write within a given time a series of stories, six out of eight of which are to be paid for at fabulous prices, and it is easy to see how the art of short-story writing in America is in danger of being commercialized. It is not wholly escaped by English writers, who still derive their greatest profits from the United States."

HIGH TIDE IN AMERICAN PLAYS

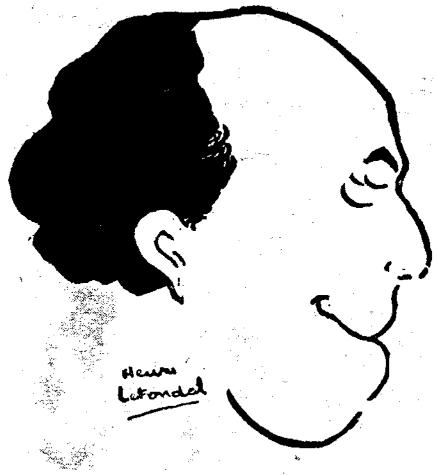
TWELVE AMERICAN COMEDIES running simultaneously in New York is a new record in the history of our theater. The marvel is not only in the number but in the kind. That material should be found outside the social life of New York is a striking contrast to the days of Clyde Fitch, when he could point to four theaters presenting at the same moment plays of his, but none of these concerning themselves so much with character as with manners, the manners of our urban population solely. Mr. John Corbin, in the New York *Times*, calls attention to this present phenomenon, weighing the question whether in quantity we somewhat lack variety:



THE SCENE AT FORD'S THEATER, A MOMENT AFTER THE TRAGEDY

"Time was, and not so very long ago, when American comedy concerned itself almost exclusively with fashionable New York society, and at that was a rather rare bird. Clyde Fitch once had four plays of the sort running at the same time; but, if I remember, they had no native competitor. And at all times Fitch stood virtually alone. Bronson Howard and Augustus Thomas wrote several plays of New York life; but even more than Fitch (who was unsteady enough) they tended to get off the key of comedy into farce and melodrama. Langdon Mitchell's satire, 'The New Idea,' was a brilliant solitaire, not without farcical exaggeration. The play of localities outside New York was mainly represented by 'The Old Homestead,' and by pieces from James A. Herne and Augustus Thomas, which were rather comedy-drama than comedy. Of the dozen plays now in question only three, 'The New Poor,' 'Tarnish' and 'Merry Wives of Gotham,' are even remotely concerned with fashionable New York, being essentially of and for the common people. The rest are placed in the so-called hinterland, and are intensely local in their coloring, the localities being about equally divided between the illiterate South and the intellectually marooned backlands of the Middle West.

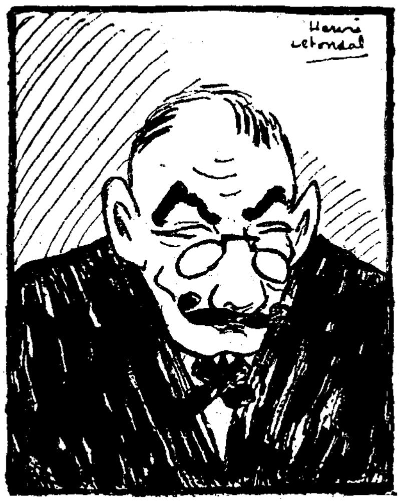
"Obviously, this new American comedy lacks social tone. The Fitch tradition is quite dead. It also lacks ideas, the consciously thoughtful criticism of life. Where Bronson Howard and Augustus Thomas saw themselves steadily as moralists, philosophers and even as sociologists, recent years have brought us only two comedies of definitely intellectual intention; and in 'Why Marry?' and 'Why Not?' Jesse Lynch Williams' is a follower of Shaw and Brieux rather than of the American tradition. Here, surely, is a loss, a recession from what our native comedy once promised. Aside from all considerations of snobbery, it is of advantage to have our social leaders held up to themselves, and to the rest of us, both as an example and as a warning. Likewise it is of advantage that the theater shall be the forum of new ideas embodied in the plastic material of the life about us."



From "Comoedea" (Paris)

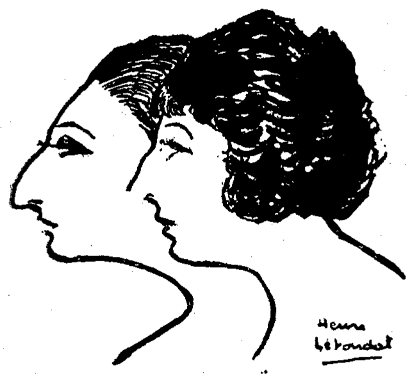
M. FILION

Doyen of Canadian French Actors



ANDRÉ CALMETTES

Director of Orpheum Theater in Montreal



ANTOINETTE AND GERMAINE GIROUX

Leading Women of Canadian French Stage

BRIGHT STARS OF THE FRENCH STAGE IN CANADA

PARISIAN SCORN OF THE FRENCH THEATER IN CANADA

THESE ARE HARD DAYS for the foreign theater in New York. The French and the German have practically disappeared; the Italian lives spasmodically in out-of-the-way places; only the Yiddish seems to flourish. Even in the French portions of Canada, embracing mainly Montreal and Quebec, the French theater fights for its life, with little or no sympathy from Paris, the fountain-head. Writing in *Comoedea* (Paris) Henri Letondal tells his French cousins that Canadians would be "happy to see disappear the discourteous expression which circuit-directors employ when speaking of us, 'It is good enough for out there.' Instead we would like them to say, 'Nothing is too good for out there.'" The common French view of Canada is not unlike what Americans have often encountered in the English mother country. Mr. Letondal was on a visit to Paris when he took occasion to tell some plain truths:

"If French Canada is unknown under many aspects, it is still more so from the point of view of its theatrical life, the very existence of which is not even suspected. Nevertheless, Canadian Impresarii and theater directors come every year to France for the purpose of engaging stars, or even entire troupes, for the theaters of Montreal and Quebec. They often encounter hesitation and even refusals. For French comedians, still all wrought up after reading 'Maria Chapdelaine,' imagine too readily that they are to venture into a land of eternal snows, and that they will have to play before audiences composed of lumberjacks.

"No serious propaganda has ever been attempted among the French theatrical profession. It is most natural for them to be ignorant of the fact that Montreal and Quebec, for instance, are two cities that are essentially French, and that French traditions and the French language are jealously guarded.

"To illustrate this ignorance I have but to cite the amusing mistake made by Mlle. Cecile Sorel at Montreal during the past year. She had been invited to an evening party of the Society of Canadian Authors, and there the actress received the homage of several writers. One of them, a young poet, offered her a copy of his book which had just appeared.

"'Ah,' said Cecile Sorel with a smile, 'you have had your verses translated into French?'

"One could not wound in more good faith the very legitimate feeling that we have of being French. But as the words came from so ingenuous a person, they caused us a great deal of merriment.

"But we are surprized to note the strange conception that you have of our country in the best Parisian artistic circles. Our impresarii are confronted with questions like the following: 'Are there any railroads?' 'Can one eat? (*i.e.*, 'get enough to eat,' I suppose) 'Are the savages dangerous?' The answers to fill in these geographical gaps would be: 'Yes, there are railroads.' 'No, you will not die of hunger.' 'As far as the savages are concerned—ask Monsieur Maurice Barrès—you will meet only sickly looking descendants, and they are very inoffensive!' Are American moving-pictures, which represent with commonplace vulgarity stories of American Indians and Canadian trappers, perhaps to blame for similar mistakes?"

Montreal, Mr. Letondal goes on to explain, has five French theaters that have regular seasons. These are the National, the Canadian-Français, the Chanteclerc, the Family, and the Orpheum—the latter giving alternately French and English plays. There are also the "irregular theaters": the Petit Theatre, the Compagnons de la Petite Scène and the Theatre Intime—whose existence has just been assured. Amateur troupes make up these side-shows, and the plays are attended by a special crowd of theater-goers, to whom are also to be added some devotees of the professional theater. Then in Quebec, the Auditorium Theater is "a place where all types of spectacles are given." Only the Imperial Theater is devoted exclusively to comedies. The groups of the "Chevaliers de Colomb" have "a very versatile stage where the less-known French plays are produced." Also:

"French Canada has produced some excellent comedians. These have labored under the disadvantage of playing second fiddle to French actors. There is now some talk of grouping together French-Canadian actors into a single troupe after the fashion of the Comédie Parisienne. The troupe would include: Mlles. Antoinette and Germaine Giroux, Monsieurs Filion, Duquesne, Barry, and the majority of the good comedians of Montreal and Quebec.

"The operetta is the type of play that enjoys the greatest popularity among us. After a series of attempts—for the most part successful—we have succeeded in founding the Canadian Operetta Society, which will recruit its personnel in Canada and its stars in Paris.

"We have few dramatists. It could not possibly be otherwise in a young country where the traditions of the French theater are but fifty years old. As elsewhere, our playwrights encounter enormous difficulties whenever it is a question of having their plays represented. Let us admit frankly that French actors are not much inclined to appear in Canadian plays. Given this inexplicable attitude and the numerous refusals, our authors are often prevented from developing their talents. For 'it is in acting that one learns his trade,' thus Tristan Bernard declared. Therefore, it is the duty of the 'irregular theaters' to make known the Canadian plays which have been refused by French troupes.

"We have long been afflicted by poor representatives of the French theater. They have slipt in among our troupes and among our plays with the ease which a long separation from their native land endows them. It would take too long to give the list of blunders committed by these actors, or to tell how they have conducted themselves before the Canadian public."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE APOSTLES' CREED OR NOTHING

IT IS AN ULTIMATUM "which means war or complete capitulation of those who are in the opposing camp," says the New York *Evening World* of Bishop W. T. Manning's recent reply to the challenge of the Episcopalian Modernists in which the New York Bishop asserts that there can be no compromise on the "facts" of the deity of Christ, the Virgin Birth, and the other expressions of faith in the Apostles' Creed. The historical significance of this sermon can be more accurately appraised a few years hence, continues *The Evening World;* "but it requires no special gifts of foresight to understand that the declaration belongs to history." The declaration is Bishop Manning's detailed and considered rejoinder to the attack made by the liberal element in the Episcopal Church on the Bishops who signed the famous Dallas pastoral. It contains his solemnly recorded belief that on the facts of the creed hangs the very fabric of Christianity; if they are not true, then Christianity is not true. As there can be no conciliation between views so widely divergent as those held by the Modernists and the Conservatives, the militant New York Bishop's reply contains more than a hint that the door is open for the doubters to go.

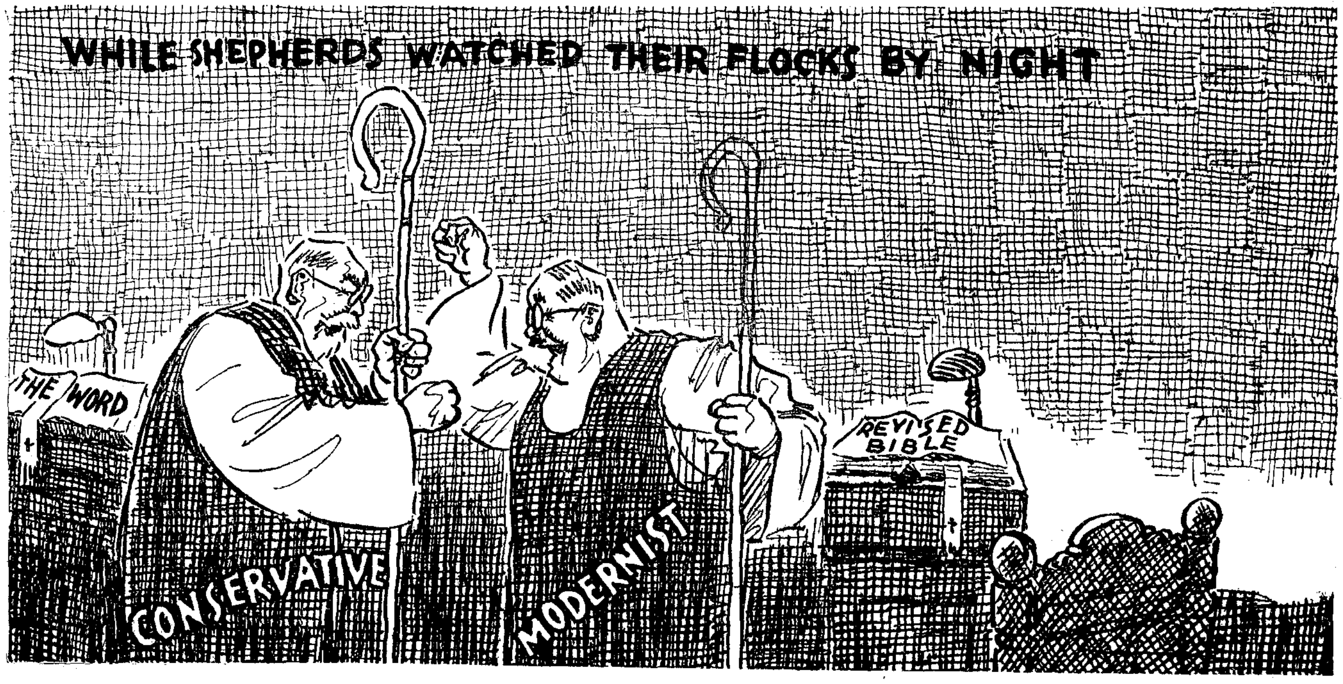
Theologically speaking, Bishop Manning has been at odds with several of his clergy since the issuance of his pastoral letter, reviewed in these pages on December 22. The Bishop's authority to issue such a letter is questioned, and the Modernists assert that belief in the Virgin Birth, one of the cardinal expressions of faith in the Apostles' Creed, is not essential to belief in the Incarnation. This difference of opinion was brought to a head, as noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 5, when the Modernists dared the Conservative wing of the church to bring the Rev. Lee W. Heaton, of Fort Worth, Texas, to trial for having asserted in a sermon that he agrees with those who believe "that Jesus was in all things and in every way both God and man; the incarnation of God and the son of Joseph." Discussion had reached a perilous climax when Bishop Manning called a truce for the Christmas season. There the matter had been pending until his recent utterance. The armistice is now definitely ended, and, as in the Presbyterian communion, each side is taut and ready for the struggle to determine whether parties of such conflicting views may remain in the same communion.

The Apostles' Creed is the Gibraltar upon which Bishop Manning stands. It should be always borne in mind, he says, as his sermon is quoted in New York press reports, that the issue involved is not liberty of conscience or freedom of thought. "There is no restriction upon the conscience or the liberty of any of us. Each one of us is free to follow the truth as he sees it and to follow it wherever it may lead him." In times past there have been questions of lesser moment, but those before us now, says the Bishop, "touch the very soul and center of our faith as Christians. They relate to the person of our Divine Lord Himself, His supernatural birth, His bodily resurrection, His ascension into heaven." While the Episcopal Church believes in "the widest freedom of inquiry and of scholarly research," and welcomes eagerly "all the light that science and scholarship can give," its very being rests upon the Apostles' Creed, and, continues Bishop Manning:

"This Church believes and proclaims the fact that 'the Jesus of history is none other than God and Savior, on Whom, and on faith in Whom, depends the whole world's hope of redemption and salvation.'

"With the Apostles, with the New Testament, with the whole Christian Church from the beginning, this Church believes that it was the Eternal One Himself, 'God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God,' 'Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man.'

"To reject the supernatural from the Gospel is to reject the Gospel itself. Our religion as Christians is not a matter of mere belief in doctrines, or of assent to intellectual propositions. It is



SH-H-H-H! —Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

a matter of relationship with the risen and reigning Christ. This is the very meaning of our religion. We believe in Jesus Christ, crucified for our sakes, risen and ascended. We believe in Him not only as He was here on earth, but as He is now at the right hand of God.

"This is the Gospel as this Church has received it. This is the Gospel with which the Christian Church is put in trust by her Lord and head, and which she is commanded to preach to all the world.

"Let us now consider the question which has been raised, 'Are the ministers of this Church under obligation to uphold and teach the Christian faith as this Church holds it and as it is contained in the Creed and the Scriptures?'

"The pastoral letter recently put forth by the House of Bishops says: 'It is irreconcilable with the vows voluntarily made at ordination for a minister of this Church to deny, or to suggest doubt, as to the facts and truths declared in the Apostles' Creed.' Any one who will read the services for the ordination of ministers in this Church will, I think, recognize that this statement is true, and that the Bishops were bound so to declare. At the service for the ordering of priests, each one gives his pledge that he will 'minister the doctrines and sacraments and the discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same.' And in addition to the pledges which he makes in the ordination service every minister of this Church, Bishop, priest or deacon, is required before his ordination to make and sign the following declaration, 'I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.'"

A question much agitated concerns the latitude of interpretation allowed in accepting and teaching the Church's creed, and whether there is any limit to what may legitimately be termed interpretation. On this Bishop Manning replies:

"There has always been great liberty of thought and opinion in this Church and none of us would be willing to have it otherwise. There is no Church in Christendom which is so comprehensive as the one in which we serve. There is wide room for differences of apprehension and interpretation of the articles of the Creed, but manifestly this liberty has its limits. To interpret means to expound, to show the meaning of, to elucidate.

"We are told to-day that belief in the Virgin Birth is unimportant. But the Church in whose name we speak does not so teach. Brief as the summary of her essential faith is, the Church has included in it the affirmation 'born of the Virgin Mary.' The importance of this article of the Creed is indicated by the fact that wherever belief in the Virgin Birth becomes weak, belief seems also to become weak in the Resurrection and Ascension of our Lord. This present movement does not mean only rejection of the Virgin Birth, of this or that miracle of the Gospel. As Bishop Gore has so ably shown, it has its roots in a determined presupposition against the possibility of miracle, against the supernatural as such, and so against the very message of the Gospel as declared in the New Testament. A Christ who was not born of the Virgin, who did not rise in the body on the third day, and who did not ascend into heaven is not the Christ of the New Testament, not the Christ in whom this Church believes and has always believed.

"The Creed is all of one piece. It all centers in the one supreme truth of the Deity of Jesus Christ. We can not deny or set aside one of its articles without injuring or endangering the whole. The occurrences of the past few weeks have, I think, helped to make this clear.

"Conferences are being held for the full and careful consideration of these issues. But while these conferences are in progress a statement still more gravely disturbing in its character than those previously made has been sent out from one of our theological seminaries in a pamphlet widely distributed. It is there proposed that the Creed of the Church shall now be made permissive, to be believed and taught or not, as different congregations or their clergy may decide. It is difficult to understand how such a proposal can be made by those who are ministers and teachers in this Church. It would seem that those who make it can not fully realize what it is that they suggest. Why should the Church retain her Creed at all if she is ready to relegate it to a merely optional use?

"If this Church should cease to hold the truth about Jesus Christ, as declared in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, she would cease to be the same Church that she has always been; she would cut herself off from her own past and from fellowship with the rest of the Anglican Communion; she would repudiate her heritage as a part of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church throughout the world.

"And my message to you and to the clergy and people of this diocese is exprest in those words of St. Paul and St. Peter which come to us across the whole life of the Church from the first days, and which are as full of meaning to-day as when the two Apostles wrote them: 'Standfast in the faith,' 'Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you, a reason of the hope that is in you.' 'Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.'"

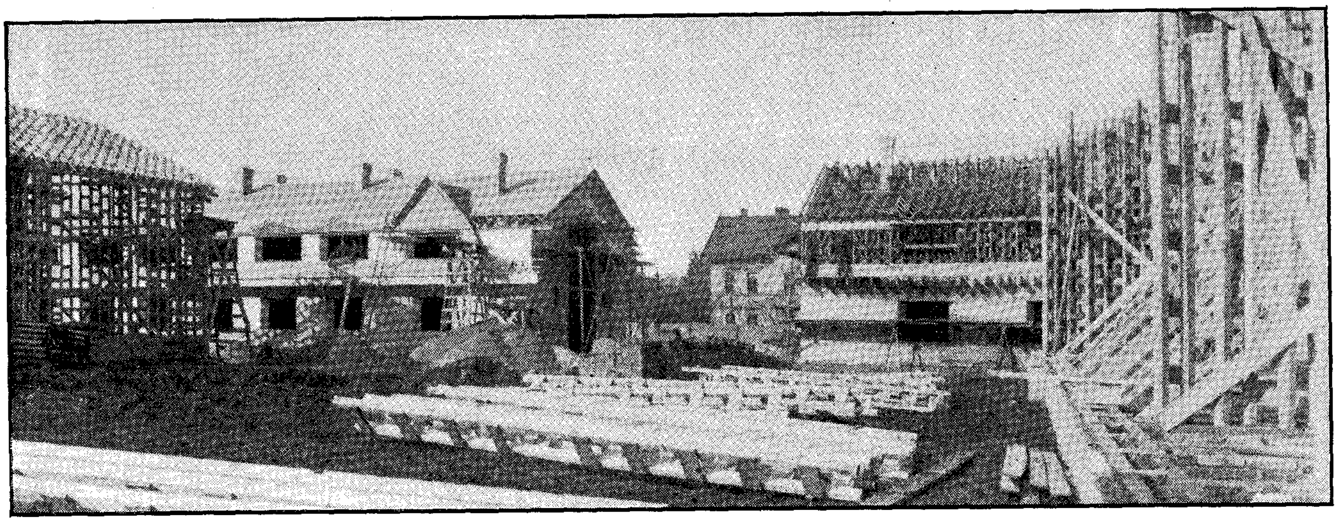
The average Christian, who has not been touched by the Modernists' appeal, asserts the Utica *Press*, will come to the Bishop's defense at once, and will agree with him "that they can not understand how Christianity can survive if the doctrines he refers to are denied." It is on these doctrines, we are told, that it will be asserted that the divinity of Christ and the Church He established is founded. So, continues this paper,

"Withdraw them as the essentials of belief and the Church becomes a mere earthly organ and its founder a mere man, transcendent in character, perhaps, but a man, nevertheless. It is upon the truth of these three doctrines, however, that the Modernists' controversy hinges. Bishop Manning's sermon makes the issue clear. It is to be hoped that the other side will state their position with equal clarity and thus give the average man an opportunity to learn what the controversy is about."

EUROPE'S STARVING STUDENTS

A WONDERFUL AND TRAGIC EXAMPLE of courage in extreme adversity is presented to us in the struggle of Europe's youth to gain a university education. From all accounts, theirs is the hardest school of experience through which any body of youth has had to pass in order to attain such a goal. Two hundred and fifty thousand of them are said to be lacking in everything but courage and ambition, not knowing where their next meal, their tuition fees, their clothing, or their books are to come from. Many of them pillow their heads on paving-stones, live on crumbling bread, and alternate in wearing the clothes they possess in common in order to be presentable in the lecture room. Yet, we are told, if these young men and women die, the hope of Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and other lands dies with them. Eighty per cent. of all the students in Austria, writes Fred J. Rindge, Jr., in *Our World* (New York), have an income below the necessary minimum for existence. During the winter half of them are unable to study in their living-quarters because they have neither light nor heat. In several other countries thousands of students can not secure text-books because there are none to be had or the cost is prohibitive. One class was found in which two hundred students were endeavoring to study from one book. In Russia the conditions are worse than elsewhere. Here students have been found living on bark, leaves and clay. In the University of Petrograd men have endeavored to study in class-rooms where the average temperature was ten below zero. The salary of a president of a great university for five months represented only the price of a pair of shoes. One college, we are told, holds all its classes after 10 o'clock at night so that professors and students may earn some money during the day. In Moscow approximately 40,000 students are without living-quarters worthy of the name. Thousands are lodged in chicken-houses, areaways, stables, railway stations, or in any nook which they may discover. Some of the stream of sleepless humanity found space in a huge church, but this made little check in the tide. Says Mr. Rindge, who is secretary for the Industrial Service Movement of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

"Picture a so-called dormitory. Crowded together in one room are thirty students, barefoot, practically all of them in worn and ragged clothing, trying to cram for examinations. Here they sleep on the bare floor, some of them with a blanket, others in only their clothing. Here they eat, most of them only the black



Courtesy of "Our World" (New York)

AN IMPROVEMENT OVER CHICKEN-HOUSES AND STABLES

When they finish these dormitories, which they are building with their own hands, the students of a university at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, will sleep more comfortably than many of their brothers in Europe, who must pillow their heads where they can.

> bread which they brought with them from their homes, now so dry it is crumbling into powder. Here they study under the greatest difficulties, for they are obliged to copy their lessons laboriously by hand from the only book in the group, before they can even begin to study. A freckle-faced boy with an optimistic grin points out his sole capital for the school year—a diminishing sack of potatoes. He has eaten nothing but potatoes in many days. Others exhibit loaves of sour black bread which furnish their entire menu.
>
> "How many American students would 'carry on' under such conditions? How many of them, warm and comfortable, have the faintest conception of what it means to go from ice-cold classrooms through frozen streets to an icy bed?
>
> "Having suffered the loss of practically all books on higher mathematics, the staff of one Russian University decided to print an edition of its own. From the Government they were able, after much difficulty, to wheedle enough paper for a limited edition of fifty volumes. Among the whole teaching force and student body it was impossible to raise enough money to pay for having the work printed. Not one whit daunted by this fact, they searched for and found an old, dilapidated, out-of-date press in a basement of one of the college halls. The next problem was that of type. Having none with which to reproduce mathematical formulæ, they obtained an old lithographic stone, and, painstakingly cutting out page after page on this stone, they were able to produce fifty volumes!
>
> "I recall one Russian refugee student whom I interviewed in a camp near Berlin. He was clad in the only suit he possest, made entirely of woven paper. He had fought against the Bolsheviks in Russia, escaped into Roumania, where he learned of a 'wonderful school.' With a determination unknown to men of Princeton or Yale, he beat his way across Roumania, Austria, Hungary and Germany, and asked to be interned in that particular camp where he could attend that Y. M. C. A. School.
>
> "'And some day,' he added characteristically, 'I go to your country and take a degree from an American University.' I can not imagine how he will do it, but I am sure he will find a way!"

A pitiful group is formed by these refugee students, who are without a country, home, friends, money or a chance to work. The condition of the women students is said to be often the worst. One offered to surrender any offer of help for herself, if only the young men could be helped. But some ray of hope radiates through the black clouds hanging over these students of Europe:

> "Fortunately many of these students have received aid from the American Relief Administration, and there is no doubt of their appreciation. The organization which has been particularly responsible for improving conditions has been the Student Relief Movement. The interesting and significant thing about its activity is that it has been almost entirely supported by *students* of forty-one nations. Thus over 90,000 of their suffering fellow students in twelve countries of Europe have been assisted in 135 schools and colleges. The work was initiated with relief in the University of Vienna early in 1920, and has grown to amazing proportions.
>
> "During the past year and a half the Movement has furnished over 5,000,000 student meals, 800 tons of food, 135,000 garments, 23,000 necessary books and periodicals and financed many 'self-help' schemes. The latter have included jam factories, tailoring establishments, shoe-repair shops, bookbinderies, student farms, knitting departments, wood-cutting camps, cooperative kitchens, and printing establishments. Pauperizing has been avoided, and thousands of students have been assisted to help themselves and each other. Employment departments have secured innumerable positions of every conceivable variety. Relief has generally been administered by student communities after most thorough investigation and by a careful process of grading the neediest cases. Governments have cooperated splendidly. Germany, Poland and Russia have granted free railway transportation for Relief Secretaries and supplies. A number of countries have furnished funds, provisions and workers, and have developed a new sense of their own responsibilities."

In addition, these courageous young students are learning to help themselves. Student-business corporations have been formed which are actually competing successfully with private concerns. In Poland students recently secured a contract from the military authorities for 20,000,000 marks' worth of shoe polish, and from the Magistrate of Warsaw a 10,000,000-mark contract for toilet soap. In Budapest a school-supply shop, organized less than twenty months ago with an initial capital of 2,000 Hungarian crowns, now has a monthly turnover of 12,000,000 crowns; and a similar shop for clothing supplies has a turnover of 4,500,000 crowns. Unfortunately, we are told, large numbers of students have been beaten down again and again in their efforts to forge ahead. Yet, continues Mr. Rindge:

> "Men like these, if they live, are the future leaders of Europe. They are indeed being tried by fire and not found wanting in character or determination. No wonder American students have given several hundred thousand dollars to help them; but there is need for much more. Students in Great Britain, Holland and Scandinavia have made appeals to large companies, which have furnished tons of goods and supplies without cost. In other countries students have given up their holidays to raise money for their needy brothers and sisters. Some nations have provided vacation resorts and carfare for needy students to reach them. Hundreds have given volunteer service and money in order that institutions of learning may continue to give the world the benefits of science and research, rather than allow their students and professors to die of malnutrition!
>
> "Who can doubt that this great international movement of friendship will establish new bonds of understanding and goodwill between the nations, and hasten the economic and spiritual recovery of Europe?"

"FAITH CURES" THAT DIDN'T CURE

FAITH HEALING THROUGH "ANOINTING" and going "under the power" failed to heal a single case of organic disease when the attempt was made in Vancouver, British Columbia, and in some cases the high hopes prompted by the "healer" were changed into disappointment so bitter as to raise a doubt as to the goodness of God. No blind person was made to see, no bedridden cripple was made to walk; but in a few cases amenable to mental treatment improvement was noted. This is the report of what we are told was a thoroughgoing investigation of "faith cures" alleged to have been effected in connection with an evangelistic campaign in Vancouver. Following the campaign, an investigating committee was appointed by the Ministerial Association of the city, the committee consisting of eleven ministers, representing five denominations and the Salvation Army, eight physicians, who are members of Christian churches, three university professors, said to have been competent to bring biological, psychological, and other knowledge to the inquiry, and one lawyer. Tho asked to help the committee by furnishing the names and addresses of those anointed, the evangelist-healer, we are told, failed to give the cooperation requested. However, the committee was able to investigate 350 cases, covering a wide range of ailments and reported cures.

THE TESTING

By Edwin Markham

WHEN in the dim beginning of the years,
God mixed in man the raptures and the tears
And scattered through his brain the starry stuff,
He said, "Behold! Yet this is not enough,
For I must test his spirit to make sure
That he can dare the vision and endure.

"I will withdraw my face,
Veil me in shadow for a certain space,
And leave behind only a broken clue,
A crevice where the glory glimmers through,
Some whisper from the sky,
Some footprint in the road to track me by.

"I will leave man to make the fateful guess,
Will leave him torn between the no and yes,
Leave him unresting till he rests in me,
Drawn upward by the choice that makes him free—
Leave him in tragic loneliness to choose,
With all in life to win or all to lose."

The Homiletic Review (New York).

As its report is analyzed in *The Congregationalist,* the committee found the cases for healing could be roughly divided into those suffering from organic disease and those suffering from functional disease. Of the 350 cases it was found that five amenable to mental treatment had apparently been cured, but that not a single case thus helped was of organic disease. To quote from *The Congregationalist:*

> "It was found that thirty-nine of the 350 had died (since being anointed last April), that five had become insane, and that four additional cases of insanity had developed in families of persons who were anointed. The fives cases where functional disorders had been cured are reported in detail. One was a case of stammering, of which it is said: 'While not absolutely normal, this young man is very distinctly better. His improvement followed immediately after his anointing.' Another was a case of neuralgia pains, self-diagnosed as neuritis; another a case of a woman who claimed to have had a variety of diseases, but whom physicians that she had consulted regarded as suffering from hysteria, or a disordered 'nerve complex'; another was a case of what the patient called 'internal goiter;' apparently 'a typical case of a nervous condition well known to physicians as *globus hysterious* (a hysterial lump in the throat).'"

The last of the five cases is reported in full, as it illustrates circumstances that "could be made to appear remarkably and truly miraculous." This is the case as it is quoted in *The Congregationalist:*

> "*Case A*—This young woman had what might properly be called 'acquired club-foot,' and as a result of that demonstrated apparent shortening of the leg and curvature of the spine.
>
> "The deformity consisted in the foot being twisted inward with the toes turned downward. This condition began to develop in her teens, whereas the ordinary congenital variety, from which it must be distinguished, dates from birth. During the last few years this girl has been seen by several specialists, who have pronounced her deformity to be of functional nature. That is to say the condition was brought on by auto-suggestion. It was reported on the platform and in the press that she had infantile paralysis and one and one-half inches shortening of her leg. Neither statement is true. She has never had paralysis and she has had no shortening.
>
> "To make it possible to adjust her toes to the ground it was necessary for her to draw her leg up on that side, which made it appear to be about two inches short, altho, as a matter of fact, measurements showed the legs to be of equal length. This apparent shortening, because it was apparent, can be demonstrated by any healthy child, first by drawing up one hip and then the other.
>
> "In similar manner when the leg was drawn up, curvature of the spine was necessarily produced, but that curvature was not fixt. The moment the leg was lowered the back was straightened. This also can be demonstrated by any healthy child, first by raising the hip on one side and then on the other.
>
> "Any mental stimulus, such as suggestion, may be sufficient to effect the immediate cure of a functional case. That is what happened with this patient. The foot was drawn into normal position by the will power. Then to place the foot on the ground the leg and hip were dropt and what appeared to be lengthening took place. Straightening of the spine naturally followed."

One phase of the report, we are told, reveals a sad and deplorable aspect of the substitution of religious sentimentalism and fanaticism for wholesome faith and common sense. Serious consequences are said to have attended some of the faith-healer's efforts. In some cases, we are told, death was apparently hastened by lack of proper medical help, and in other cases there were serious reactions, both physical and spiritual. One case of a blind soldier indicates the pathetic nature of these reactions:

> "*Case W*—Blind soldier was a faithful attendant at the Arena meetings. He was anointed and assured that he would receive his sight. So strong was his belief that, altho at the time of the meetings all arrangements had been made for giving him a vocational training course under the department of the S. C. R., he withdrew from this on the ground that it would be unnecessary, because he was about to regain his sight.
>
> "It was hardly necessary to say that his blindness remains unchanged. In addition he is suffering from severe depression as a result of failure to receive any benefit. His obsession seems to be that his failure is due to his lack of faith. His condition has given rise to very grave anxiety among his friends.
>
> "A considerable number of cases of blind children also came to the committee's notice, whose hopes were built up to a very high pitch, only to prove vain. In some cases this led them to question their belief in the love of God and undid what religious faith had been previously built up in their lives."

When will Christian people learn, asks *The Congregationalist,* that "whatever may be the facts and possibilities in the wide field of healing, faith in God is surely more truly manifest in working with God's laws and agencies than in neglecting the means of service and help that he has provided?" What is needed predominately to-day, we are told, is not unscientific Christianity, "but Christianity *and* science. Christian faith and scientific knowledge and skill are alike God's provision for human life."

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We blend the best with careful pains
In skilful combination
And every single can contains
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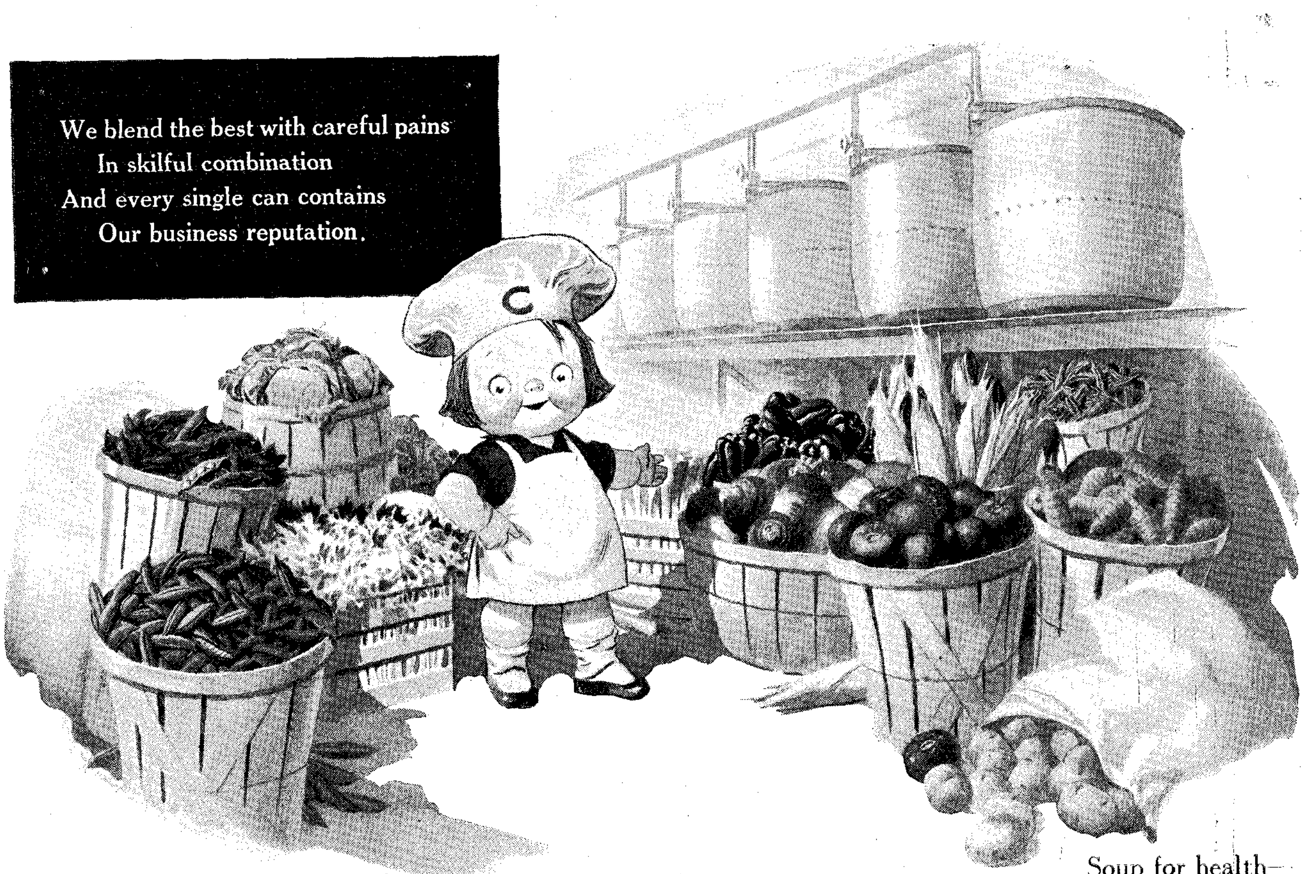

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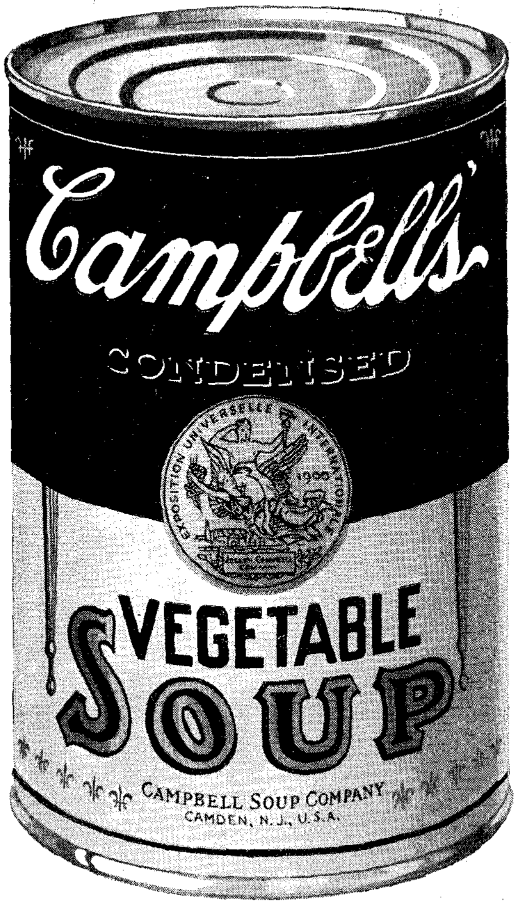
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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

WE go to press too early after the funeral to see all the tributes that are likely to follow the passing of Mr. Wilson. But here is a small sheaf—the first of which is from a college classmate who in the end served as honorary pall-bearer. Dr. Davis was the class poet at Princeton and has served as editor of *The American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

WOODROW WILSON

By Dr. Edward Parker Davis

He gave his life for those he loved
The people of the commonwealth;
He gave his strength, he gave his health;
He gave his life for those he loved.

He pled that freedom might obtain
Throughout the land; he strove to raise
The burden and the length of days,
And bring a better hope again.

He faced the rising storm of war,
And firmly held the Ship of State,
Until his purpose consummate
One people welded, near and far.

He drove a despot from his throne,
And called a nation to new birth;
For brotherhood of man on earth,
He stood and fought, and fought alone.

His mind was keen as burnished steel,
Like molten iron his anger flamed,
And burned the traitor who profaned
His love for gain, and stood revealed.

And in the secrets of his heart,
Like flowers which bloom in forest glen,
He was the most beloved of men
To those who, like him, dwelt apart.

In spirit from the market place
And crowded halls and scenes of strife,
And sought the finer, better life
And craved the blessings of God's grace.

Nor life, nor death, was aught to him;
His splendid purpose stood serene,
Until he gained the heights supreme
With prophet and with seraphim.

He held the faith; the path he trod
Was rough and thorny, yet he fought
Like one by destiny besought,
And kept his covenant with God.

THREE stanzas from Mr. Robins's poem in the Baltimore *Daily Post:*

WOODROW WILSON

By Nelson Robins

Death found him as he faced his foes,
Clear eyed and unafraid.
Courageously his spirit goes
Into the mortal shade.
He laid him down like a banner torn
In battle, like a rapier worn
To the hilt in the fight for Freeman born—
Calmly and undismayed.

Death found him ready. Courage shone
In midst of agony.
With head unbowed his goal was won
With knightly dignity.
Mayhap the pomp of Paris streamed
Across his vision—but there gleamed
More glorious visions that he dreamed—
As he faced the end alone.

. . . .

The path of glory ends; the bier
Awaits his last repose.
His race is run, his record clear—
How clear the Lord God knows.
He'd have no mourning, wild regret,
He stood apart from the world—and yet
A tower has fallen, a star has set,
Though the light from the star still glows.

BELOW are the tributes of two women, the first in the morning the second in the evening *World.*

WOODROW WILSON

By Roselle Mercier Montgomery

The eagle has passed on! . . . into the blue . . .
And all the chattering of the sparrows dies.
They could not bear to see the eagle rise
Beyond the reaches that their small wings knew,
Above the housetops they could compass too—
But though they strove to blind the eagle's eyes
With fluttering wings . . . to stay him with their cries,
He rose and passed—above, beyond their view.

An eagle always is a lonely one—
The far heights call to him and he must go;
But little birds cannot look on the sun,
And what an eagle knows they cannot know . . .
When he is gone the small ones know, at last,
That there, above their head, an eagle passed!

WOODROW WILSON—1856-1924

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

The chill of No Man's Land had touched his lips
They shaped the phrase his simplest soldiers knew,
And "I am ready," Wilson said. So sips
One who accepts the cup, whate'er the brew.

Not his that hell-broth Europe stirred and quaffed;
He must have prayed, "Take Thou this cup from me!"
And yet he drained it—else a world had laughed
To scorn its hope and faith: democracy.

He served and saved the faith; his banner bore
A strange device, *Idealist*, alone
He thought and fought when others thrust no more
Against unthinking, selfish ranks—*their own!*

He fought for victory . . . *he fell for peace.*
For brotherhood that would not fight again.
He asked a suffering world to choose release
From sick and spiteful hates of men for men.

And we denied him. He was ready, still,
To take defeat and broken body away,
To hold calm purpose he might not fulfil—
The clear white mind burned on. It burns to-day!

An enemy once framed a verdict sure,
That all his meaning and its greatness caught
"Only one conqueror's work will long endure—
One conqueror's work"—said Harden—"Wilson's thought."

THE idea of the fantom host uprising has been used often before, but Mr. Kelley in the Kansas City *Journal-Post* justifies its repetition:

THE WARRIOR PASSES

By Hubert Kelley

of *The Journal-Post* Staff

In S Street trod the fantom guard—
The men of Argonne—men of Aisne—
Who battled well and battled hard
And, sorely wounded, died in vain.
Forgotten dead were on parade—
A mangled crew, if men would know—
But still with faces undismayed,
They marched with majesty and, lo,

On S Street to the rendezvous—
The darkened house—they came at last:
The sergeant silently withdrew—
The lipless bugler shrilled a blast;
The President! The gallant call
Startled the shadows with its flame,
And from the doorway, gaunt and tall,
The President—the Chieftain came!

Martyred and old, the Chieftain came
To meet the warrior guard of death.
His brow was hurt, his body lame;
His heart was still and still his breath.
His greatness, like a shining cloak,
Obscured his broken form and bent:
The ghastly sergeant wheeled and spoke,
And rifles mounted to "Present!"

In S Street—in the street of grief—
The deathly guard of honor trod,
Bearing the spirit of their Chief
Into the cabinet of God.
How different another day!
The thundering cheers that would not cease!
When glittering Paris thronged the way
Into the rendezvous of peace!

They marched away—the guard of death—
Silent and grim behind the Great;
And phantom Youth without a breath
Whispered unto his mangled mate,
"What is the thing about his face
"That makes me dream of something dim—
"A crucifix at some torn place
"And the shell-scarred face of Him."

MR. WILSON'S interest in sports is recalled by this in the New York *Star.*

LAMENT OF THE PLAYERS

By Roland Burke Hennessy

Our friend has gone—the one who sat in front
And smiled at us, and gave us heart of cheer
The while his own great heart bore full the brunt
Of all the torment of each passing year.

We see him now, his face, so troubled, stern,
All marked with cares that pierce the souls of men.
And then—a wit, a singer or a fool would turn
The storm to smiles, the man to boy again.

Through all the years when war so took its toll
That strength was sapped, the sharp eyes weary grew,
Steadfast to purpose, courage in the soul,
Ideals unaccomplished—these he knew.
He loved us well—that love our hearts' great balm.
And hallowed be the place where once he sat.
We helped at times to give him joy and calm
. . . Thank God for that!

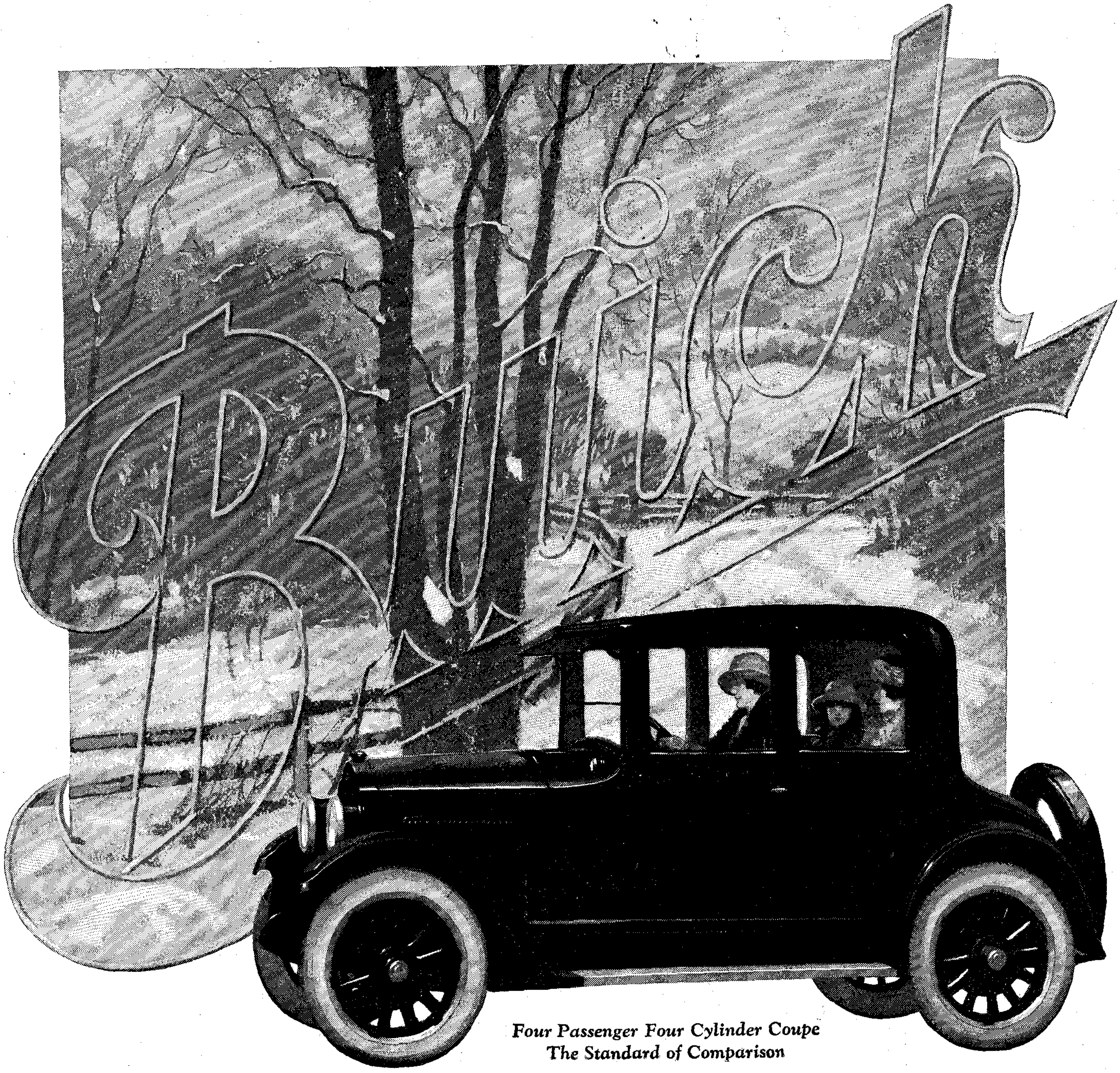
IN harmony with the time of year and the other poems on this page we close with this from the *Ladies Home Journal.*

THE LINCOLN CIRCUIT

By E. O. Laughlin

In Springfield, where his ashes lie,
A granite column rises high;
To Springfield, year on year, there wends
A caravan, that never ends,
Of pilgrims, eager, come to pay
Their homage to his sacred clay;
And yet methinks the true estate
Of Lincoln, humble, simple, great,
Is better sensed in village street,
Where once he loved to walk and greet
In heartiness his fellows all,
In mart, in courthouse, tavern hall.
Methinks his spirit lingers where
He lived and wrought. No sepulcher
Of stately grandeur, cold and dim,
Can hold the human heart of him.

The little towns, the county seats,
With dreaming squares and idling streets,
Plain homes of plainer pioneers,
Unsung, yet hallowed through the years
Because in distant times they saw
Him come and go to practice law,
Tell homely tales, crack homely jokes
And neighbor with the common folks—
The little towns, the country roads,
The woods, the prairies, the abodes
Of humble men where malice fails
And charity for all avails—
These are the shrines that still enfold
The heart of Lincoln as of old,
Whose living legend runneth thus:
We loved him; he was one of us.



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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

A WOMAN WITH A THUMB IN MANY PIES

WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC BIG-WIGS were gathered in Washington to choose the place for this summer's Democratic National Convention, a woman, according to several of the reporters present, made the most telling speech in favor of New York City. Representatives from other cities had extolled their "home towns." Some of the extollers offered, in addition to the natural advantages which each and every "home town" seemed to possess, additional inducements, running from a season of summer opera to a lecture course in Biblical literature. Elisabeth Marbury, speaking for New York, regretted that she could offer neither operas nor lectures. However, she concluded, "The Follies" would be running, and, for the rest, she could promise the Convention "a regular bang-up New York time!" The Committee immediately made history by selecting New York City as the proper place for the Democratic National Convention of 1924. Miss Marbury's name stood high, incidentally, on the roll of prominent Democrats who receive the city's thanks for capturing the Convention plum.

There could hardly have been an important matter like a convention in the neighborhood without Miss Marbury's assistance in some way or other—or at least some such moral seems to attach to Miss Marbury's new autobiographical book, "My Crystal Ball," (Boni) part of which appeared serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and all of which has more recently been attracting the attention of the book-reviewers of the country. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* reviewer goes so far as to suggest that she might set up as a serious rival of the great Barnum, so well did she pursue one of her numerous activities, which consisted in "showing off" various literary celebrities whose work she handled. "She had her thumb in practically every important pie available in this country and Europe during the past twenty years," remarks another reviewer, who calls particular attention to the big job she was given by Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and the Knights of Columbus, in those hard days between the Armistice and the return of our troops to this country. As a government representative, she was to explain to the soldiers the Department's plan for taking up farm lands. For the Knights of Columbus, she was engaged to travel through their centers "to make suggestions as to their peace needs, and to tie up any loose ends of their work that I might happen to find." She was known to the men as "Mother Casey," and her work was enlivened by such incidents as this, regarding an unrecorded Hebrew Branch of the K. of C. On going over, she writes:

PROMOTER, POLITICIAN, ORATOR, OBSERVER

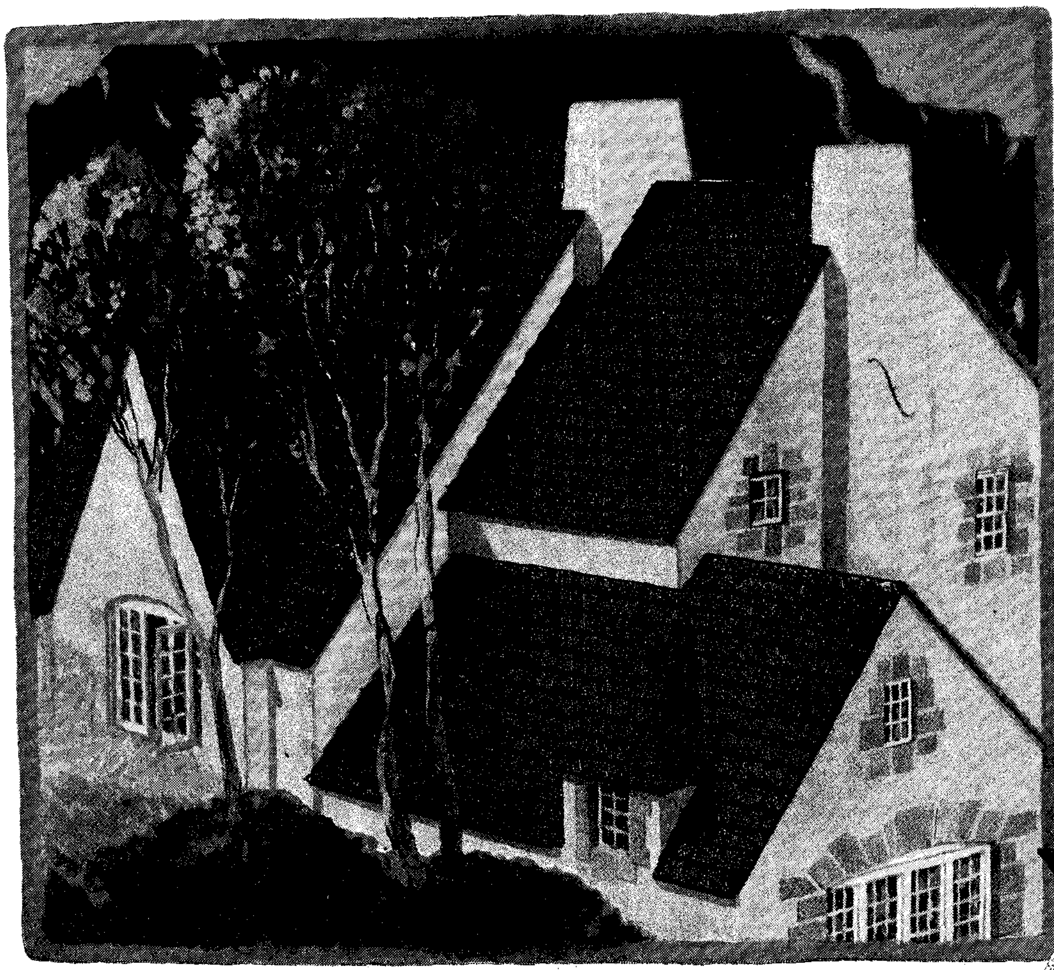
She began her business career by raising chickens which, it appears, proved valuable training for her later management of musical and literary lions, not to mention political menageries.

> I found our troops everywhere in a very restless and disgruntled frame of mind. They resented the delays which still kept them in France. Their one idea was to get home. They had played the game. Hanging around in semi-idleness was boring. Nothing amused them any more. The novelty had worn off. I sensed this psychology at once. I never talked about the war, but about actualities and the future. America, not France, was my theme. Even when I was with men who were minus arms and legs, they wanted diversion not sympathy.
>
> Thus a good laugh went far to help the situation and many a one we had together.
>
> I was speaking one night at Romorantin in a very large balloon tent. The place was packed to overflowing. The young Jews seemed my strong patrons, and as usual were on hand early so as to be assured of the best seats. Suddenly an Irishman appeared, steering toward the front middle section only to find every place taken. He was evidently not for Prohibition and his temper did not seem of the best. Standing and shouting, he exclaimed: "Things have come to a pretty pass in this bum crowd when the O'Briens have no chance to hear Mother Casey because them dirty Kykes have grabbed every decent seat."
>
> Realizing that in another minute we were in for a scrap, with a tone of clarion authority, I cried: "Sit down, O'Brien! Behave yourself. If you hadn't come in so late, you would have known that I have just opened a Jewish Chapter of the Knights of Columbus."
>
> He accepted my statement, rushed over to his presumably new associates, grasping each and every one of them fraternally by the hand.

Another of her experiences, she relates:

> Showing how thoroughly we were detested by the French at that time, concerned a conversation I overheard while crossing the large public square in Brest, which had always been known as the Place d'Armes, but which a few months before had been changed to the "Place du President Wilson." Two ladies were gazing at the recently erected sign and were volubly denouncing the President as the cause of all their country's misery. No epithet of abuse remained in their vocabulary.
>
> When they paused for breath, I stept up to them and said:
>
> "Ladies, your conversation has been most edifying to me, an American, but I must remind you that only a few months ago you had to choose whether this Square was to be the Place du President Wilson or the Place du Kaiser."
>
> Having shot my '75, I turned on my heel, leaving the objectors to their own reflections.

In those days, both here and abroad, "patriotism was succeeded



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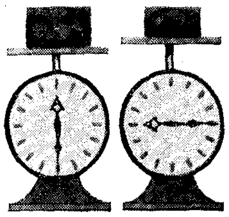

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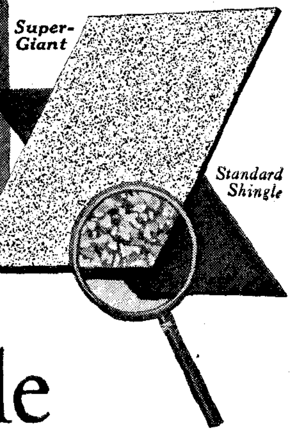

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by business" in most walks of life; and in France, she goes on:

Soon we were told that our meddling President was responsible for the cessation of hostilities, that it was he who had prevented the parade through the streets of Berlin, whereas the real influences which cried "halt" were the French Socialists who had grown sick, tired and resentful of the whole situation. It was doubtless only a question of days before the French Government would have had to bend before the Commune. The history of 1871 was about to be repeated, for war enthusiasm was decidedly on the wane.

The nations engaged in the struggle were literally longing for rest. Every Allied general knew that the hardest fighting still lay ahead, that the greatest defenses of Germany were between their armies and the frontier, that thousands and thousands more lives must be sacrificed, that weeks and weeks of more suffering must be endured, and that the final victory, if they continued, would be the bitterest and most costly of all.

As Marshal Foch afterward acknowledged: "None of us asked to go on, as we knew too well the price that this would entail."

Thus some one had to be found to whom the buck could be passed. The obvious man to victimize was President Wilson. That he would be proclaimed as the one who had insisted upon peace was of slight consequence. He was lifted into the saddle of negotiations by every European Power that stood behind him. It was, therefore, he who was made apparently responsible for the disappointment that Paris and not Berlin should witness the triumph of victory.

It was under these circumstances that the era of our unpopularity began. The list of our crimes grew. Through reiterated pledges of sentiment our debt to Lafayette was increased rather than decreased. So that when our facetious doughboys dared placard their barracks with the doggerel:

"We've paid our debt to Lafayette,
What the h—— do we owe yet?"

they little realized that the amount of this debt was never to be known, for if ever the sum total were fixt we ourselves might do some calculating. To keep this a floating and an uncertain obligation defers indefinitely the moment of liquidation. Nevertheless it would be a very salutary thing if once we might ascertain how much, after all, we do owe to Lafayette . . . Little did he realize at the time when he was the guest of our nation that he was to become its historical creditor for all eternity.

Several incidents having to do with French "war-brides" enliven another chapter. She came upon a number of them, waiting an opportunity to sail to America, and she says "they were a queer lot." In a group of four hundred, she testifies:

There were not a dozen who seemed to me really good-looking or attractive. Never have I seen such a collection. They had come from all over, most of them apparently delighted to have wedding-rings on their fingers, for with his pay and the low rate of exchange every doughboy was rated as a millionaire. Many of our men must have been ornamental liars judging from the description of their home towns as given to these baby-brides. I asked one of the girls where her husband lived. She answered: "O-ee-o." I inquired the name of the town. She replied that it was a place as large as Paris, that there were many theaters there, wonderful shops, all the fashions, that gaiety was continuous and wealth abundant.

"But the name," I insisted. "Tell me the name."

"Ah, Madame, it is hard to pronounce. I will write it for Madame."

She scribbled it on a bit of paper. It was Xenia, Ohio, opposite Dayton. No further comment is necessary. How often I have thought of that young woman's frame of mind when she faced the reality.

Occasionally we had an excitement when some husband would try to slip away on the transport, leaving his wife in Brest. Then the services of an M. P. would be employed to drag him off the boat by the leg and to restore him to the waiting lady who had been abandoned on the pier. However, these connubial misunderstandings were usually straightened out by the officer in charge and by a few days of short rations dealt out to the culprit.

Turning to the Peace Conference, which she was able to view at close range through her "intimate acquaintance with politicians, government officials, diplomats, financiers—in fact, with nearly everybody who was making history at that time," she writes:

Of course the central figure in the drama was Woodrow Wilson, that man of brilliant potentialities and of dangerous actualities.

I had met him years before while Governor of the State of New Jersey.

I had been familiar with his mind through a persistent study of his utterances.

I had known him photographically while wholly ignorant of him personally.

In the early days of his Administration I was opposed to him as a President. I wrote of him intemperately. I judged him unintelligently, but very soon I learned to recognize the prejudice of my estimate and grew to find that my early impressions had been superficial and unworthy. So that from the moment of my awakening my allegiance to the President of the United States both frequently exprest and constantly published was only equaled by my confidence in the man who held this high office. When he determined at a very critical time to ignore precedents and go abroad in the autumn of 1918, while my head questioned the wisdom of so drastic a decision, on the other hand my emotions registered the superstitious belief that Wilson's proverbial justification through ultimate success would crown this as the supreme foresight of his career.

I waited, as did thousands of others whose faith in him was boundless, before passing judgment.

Events, however, shaped themselves so rapidly that within an amazingly brief period an adverse verdict was indelibly written across the pages of history.

His throwing himself into the Lion's Den proved a fatal blunder in the eyes of the majority.

No natural quality of intellect, no training in the politics of his country, no inherent standard of ideals, no study of international conditions, no convictions as to the result to be achieved were of the slightest value when President Wilson found himself face to face with the diplomacy and the tradition of the Old World. He was like a lightweight thug. He remained the Big One who was fighting the Big Three.

His ignorance of foreign languages was regrettable, his ignorance of foreign intrigues was disastrous. He was beaten before he began, and as he contested each point and debated each issue he was forced step by step from his place of vantage until the result of his final yielding was that deplorable finality, dignified as the Treaty of Versailles, which document has ever since curst the world through its inadequacy to promulgate peace and through its efficiency to promote war.

To those of us who watched with feverish anxiety each day's development and each hour's procrastination, the hideousness of the whole situation became more and more apparent. As the star actors who headed the cast began to stumble in their lines, to forget their cues and to evince weariness in their performance, the minor characters stood out in the program until gradually the whole nature of the drama became altered.

The comedy element seemed to shine conspicuously while the certainty of the final tragedy loomed ever before our eyes.

The details of this Peace Conference have been written over and over again. The truth has been spoken ostensibly. Yet I venture to say that the honest and unbiased and unprejudiced report of the proceedings which dragged on day after day with a sinister purpose and with a fatal ending has yet to be written. This will be a posthumous contribution to the history of the world, a book of Memoirs dedicated to the dead. No one yet dares tell the truth. No one yet is ready to hear it.

As my crystal ball revolves, I see generals who either fall asleep because they have been suddenly relieved of active duty or who dance the one-step in the drawing-rooms of Paris in order that they may keep awake.

I see statesmen who are refreshing their memories with every incident of the past so that they may register opinions based upon the precedents which they were educated to respect.

I see Lloyd George dominating a society which his established policies would wreck. I see Clemenceau the man of the jungle who was ill at ease in a Palace.

I see Orlando with the inherited qualities of his sun-bathed race, externally docile while internally adamant, and finally Woodrow Wilson, sincere in his purpose, honest in his aim, courageous in his struggle, and confident in the result, standing pathetically alone, mistrusted by his associates abroad and rejected by his colleagues at home.

I see him deserted by his own political party while being hounded by the opposition.

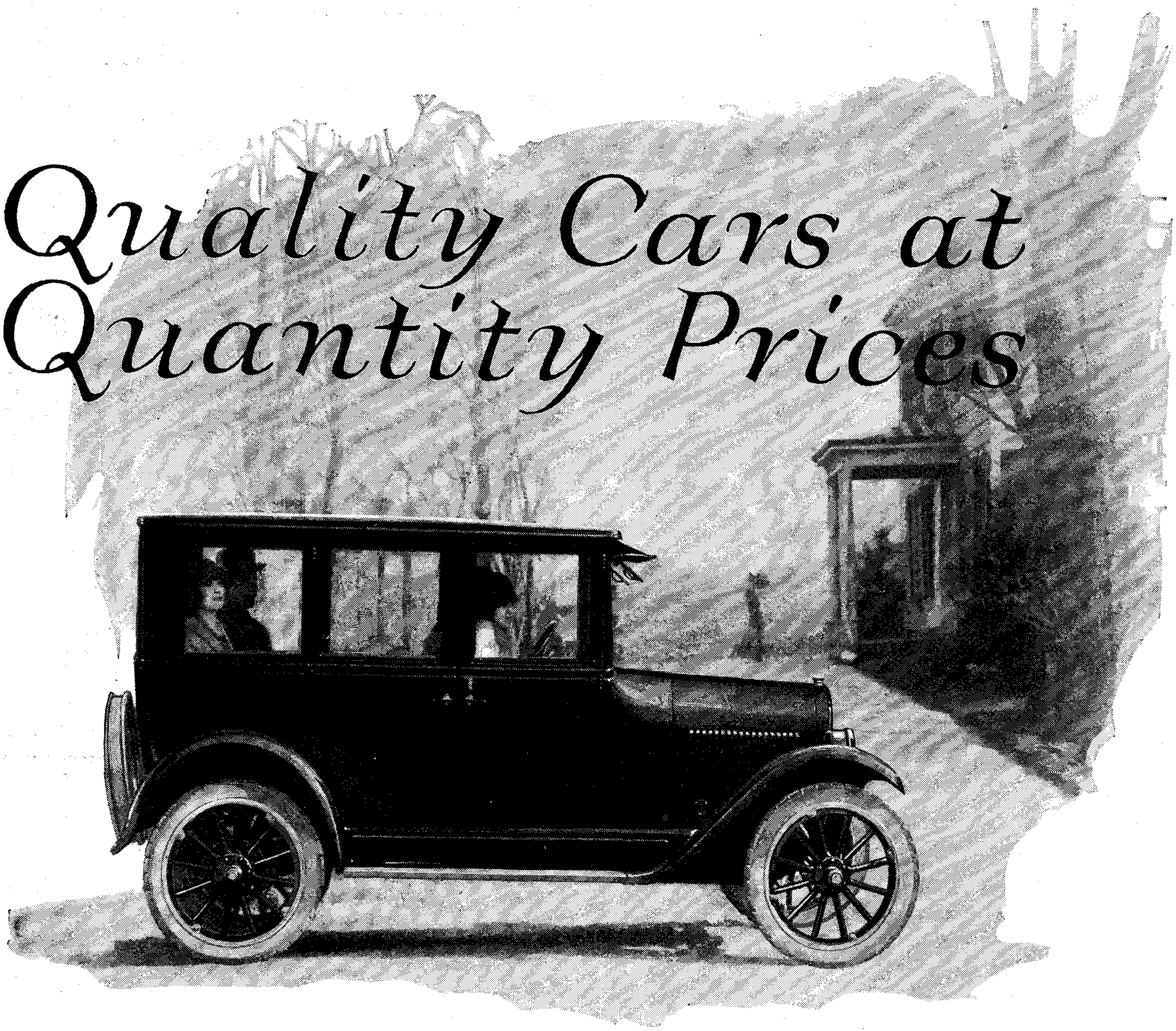
I see the senatorial hyenas spitting forth venom while thirsting for blood.

From the brilliant pinnacle he had occupied he was cast into the darkness of a deathly silence, but his persecutors who now suck the sweet poison of their dastardly victory should realize that where there is the divine spark of genius the powers of hell can never extinguish it.

Months may pass while the light feebly flickers in the shadow, but as Woodrow Wilson once said himself:

"Facts do not threaten, they operate."

Quality Cars at Quantity Prices



Chevrolet now leads all high-grade cars in number sold.

Our new low prices have been made possible through doubling our productive capacity

We are now operating twelve mammoth manufacturing and assembly plants throughout the United States in which thousands of skilled workmen are turning out 2500 Chevrolets per day

Notwithstanding our recent big reduction in prices the quality and equipment of our cars have been steadily increased.

Today Chevrolet stands beyond comparison as the best dollar value of any car sold at any price due to its low average operating and maintenance cost.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Prices f o. b. Flint, Mich.

Superior Roadster -	$490
Superior Touring -	495
Superior Utility Coupe	640
Superior 4-Pass. Coupe	725
Superior Sedan - - - -	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Light Delivery -	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give us the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices.

Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high-grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered.

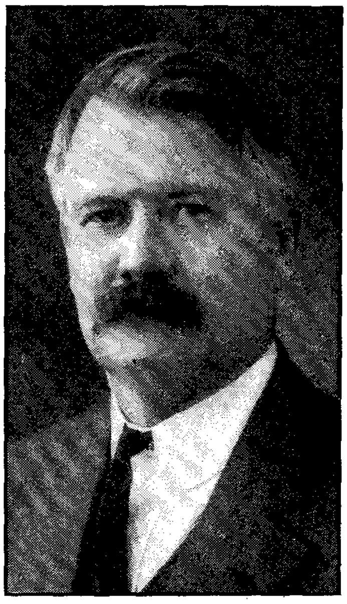
WHY DO WE SEND OUR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL?

FIRST-PRIZE WINNER

Miss Irma Frances Price, of the Fairmount, W. Va., High School, was awarded $250 for her contribution to THE DIGEST prize contest.

ALL THE PEOPLE of the United States are taxed to educate the children of some. Nowadays, protests one of the best-known educators in the country, Dr. William McAndrew, formerly associate superintendent of the New York Public Schools, recently called to Chicago to be the head of the Public School System there, our public schools are in too many cases failing to justify this taxation of all for some. The founders of the American Public School System, which has since expanded into by far the largest system of free public education in the history of the world, secured a general tax for public schools, Mr. McAndrew reminds us, on the ground that the money would be used to further "a more perfect union, domestic tranquillity, general (not personal) welfare."

In other words, our schools were intended to justify their receipt of public money by contributing to the public good. In return for funds from all the people the schools are presumed to prepare their pupils for service, not only for themselves, but for their country.



PRINCIPAL WM. A. WILSON

Head of the Valatie, N. Y., High School, received second prize for his essay on emphasizing the ideal of service in our public schools.

"This the schools can do," comments Dr. McAndrew, "by direct, not indirect, preparation for those functions which the founders of this Republic said every citizen must perform; clear thinking, deep feeling, wise action, in community affairs." THE DIGEST has a particular interest in this matter, not only because it is used by some 15,000 teachers in their class-room work, but also because it represents probably the most successful extant attempt to supply an unbiased résumé of history in the making. Its weekly articles, carefully edited to show the various phases of world events, have been adjudged a good foundation for that "clear-thinking, deep-feeling, wise action, in community affairs," which is a primary aim of our public-school system.

In order to emphasize this ideal, THE DIGEST recently offered one thousand dollars in prizes in an essay-outline contest, based on the following quotation from Woodrow Wilson:

"Ours is a Christian civilization and it must include sympathy and helpfulness, and a willingness to forego self-interest in order to promote the welfare, happiness, and contentment of others, and of the community as a whole."

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article was suggested by a prize lesson-outline contest for school-teachers, conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST, "showing how any articles or material in THE DIGEST have been or may be used to teach the ideal of service." The winners of the forty-eight prizes are announced herewith.

A first prize of $250 was offered, and there was a second prize of $150, a third prize of $100, "ten honorable mention" awards of $25 each, and 25 special awards of $10 each. The three judges were Dr. McAndrew, Max Herzberg, head of the English Department of the Central High School of Newark, New Jersey, and the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The first prize was awarded to Miss Irma F. Price of the Fairmount, West Virginia, high school. The second went to William A. Wilson of the Valatie, New York, high school, and the third to H. M. Leinbaugh of the Mendon Township high school, of Mendon, Illinois.

PRINCIPAL H. M. LEINBAUGH

Head of the Mendon, Ill., High School, was awarded third prize in THE DIGEST'S contest, for his plan.

The winner of the first prize puts her suggestions in skeleton form. Her thesis runs, in full:

Organize the English classes into a "Service Workshop."

Inspire each pupil to make a "Service Book" as an outgrowth of class work.

Use the following as a basis:

1. Theme: The dignity and greatness of work and workers.
2. Slogan: "The will to work for men."
3. Collect, from your reading, fine sayings about service.
4. For service laboratory work, divide each class into two sections.

Elect a chairman to conduct discussions, a secretary to record decisions, and three judges to decide which section tests issues most soundly.

5. Laboratory period: Each section meets separately to discuss articles of the current LITERARY DIGEST in view of service; to compare the people in THE DIGEST, who are serving, with those of its town and State; to make out a list of "Service Traits," basing it on the personal qualities of those under discussion; and fill in the following blank:

A WORLD SERVICE LIST

Name	*Place*	*Personal Traits*	*Specific Service*	*To Whom*	*Value*

6. Each secretary reports the "Service List" from a blackboard poster, made by elected artists.

Each chairman has his members justify the choice and climax order of his list.

The judges name the better list, as a whole or in part, stating their reasons, thus revealing the sound thinking of each section.

From this decision make one final list, which each copies in his "Service Book."

Elect judges weekly on the merit of judgment used in selecting the final list.

7. Each pupil makes "A Community Service List" from observation and newspapers.

HUDSON

A FINER COACH

On a New Super-Six Chassis

Impressive advancements in both chassis and body make the new Hudson Coach an even greater value than its forerunner.

Take an early opportunity to see it. In lines it is one of the most beautiful cars ever built by Hudson. More spacious seating, wider doors and longer body provide an even greater measure of passenger comfort.

With this finer body you get important improvements in a new Super-Six chassis. It retains the characteristic Hudson reliability and economy of maintenance and operation. And, beyond that, it brings a smoothness and riding ease that will impress even Hudson owners as strikingly new and delightful.

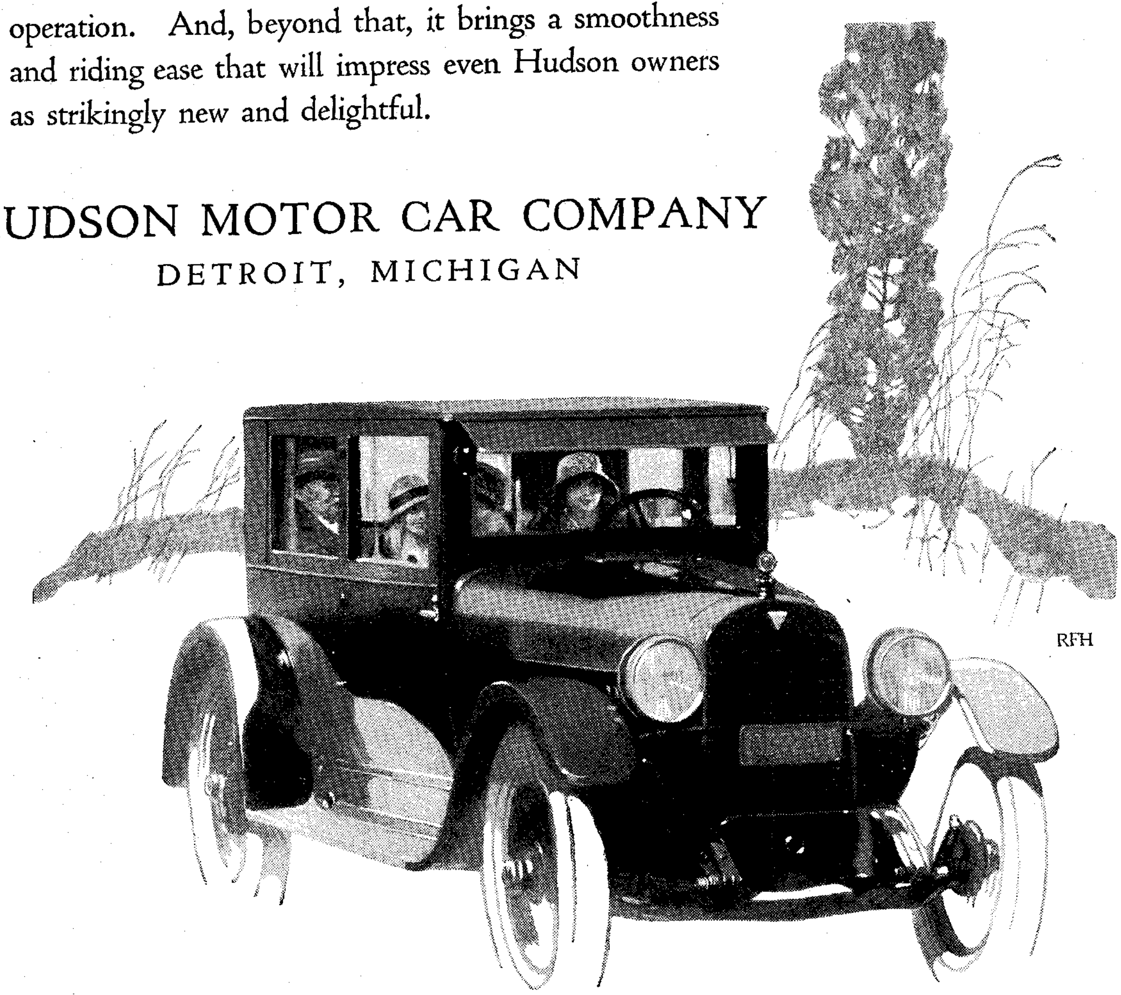
The Coach
$1475

New Models

Speedster - - - - - -	$1350
7-Pass. Phaeton - - -	1425
Coach - - - - - - -	1475
Sedan - - - - - - -	1895

Freight and Tax Extra

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



8. (*a*) Discussion: "My Favorite Field of Service."
   (*b*) Make "My Service List."
9. Instill joyous service in each class at Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc.
10. Give a series of service talks in assembly:
    "The Will to Work for Men."
    "How——High School Serves Our Community."
    "How Our State Serves the Nation."
11. Correlate literature eulogizing service; as, Browning's "Shorter Poems."
12. Have each class, as a whole, make a loose-leaf, indexed "Service Book 1923-'24" containing clippings and pictures from periodicals. Combine into one best book. Catalog it in the library for reference.
13. Throughout this project, the teacher, inspiring, suggesting, commending, works with the pupils and thus creates and promotes a wholesome teacher-pupil relationship.

Dr. McAndrew comments on the winner and her outline:

> "She senses the fact that you can't teach an ideal in one lesson. She makes service the intent of the whole year. She adopts a slogan. It is taken from the gateway of the first institution of higher learning instituted at public expense: The University of Virginia. It is 'The will to work for men.' She capitalizes the collecting instinct, each child making a 'service book' and filling it with service stories. She gives it worth by having a secretary keep a record. She utilizes the competitive impulse by decision of judges each session. She gets deeper into the idea by having children analyze deeds into 'service traits.' She utilizes results by having these literary digesters give the whole school the best matter in assembly talks. She has the children compile a world-service list of people and what they are doing for mankind and the value of their deeds. She has it bulletined and illustrated for the whole school. She makes a real reference book by having it indexed. She brings it home to Fairmount by a community service list. She gets down to individual duty and performance in 'My own service list.' She carries it over into action by not stopping with talk about service, but gets practise in it. This is by all odds the most complete, interesting, worthwhile, and workable plan."

Second prize went to a paper entitled "The Missionary," by Principal Wilson of the Valatie, New York, High School. Dr. McAndrew's comment runs in part: "This man considers service *the* purpose of education. He gives one typical lesson based on 'The Most Useful Person in the World,' LITERARY DIGEST, November 17, 1923, p. 33.

Principal Leinbaugh's paper, winner of third honors, was founded on the recent tragedy in the Near East. The complete list of prize-winners, as selected by the judges, runs as follows:

> Miss Irma F. Price, High School, Fairmont, W. Va.; William A. Wilson, Valatie High School, Valatie, N. Y.; H. M. Leinbaugh, Mendon Twp. High School, Mendon, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie W. Tallcott, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind.; Albert G. Eldridge, State Normal School, North Adams, Mass.; Miss Laurinda Albers, High School, Manitowoc, Wisc.; Miss Jennie Sessions, Washington Jr. High School, Ogden, Utah; Miss Lillian W. Voorhees, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Miss Kathryn Murray, Amherst High School, Amherst, Ohio; Miss Marie Demarest, 8 B Grade, Linden, N. J.; George Ward, Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.; David Cobb, Jr., Rossiter High School, Rossiter, Pa.; Miss Leonora Barratt, Anson High School, Anson, Texas; L. E. Cash, Chester High School, Chester, Conn.; Miss Lee Fretwell, Edwin C. Wade School, Bluefield, W. Va.; Fred Rost, Boone School, Boone, Colo.; J. Paul Graham, Westinghouse High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; teacher, St. Joseph's Academy, Jackson, Miss.; Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Cheboygan High School, Cheboygan, Mich.; John Dixon, Columbus High School, Columbus, Wisc.; Miss Elizabeth Flanagan, Riverhead High School, Riverhead, N. Y.; B. W. Wells, Appleton High School, Appleton, Wisc.; A. E. Rutenbeck, Washington High School, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Miss Anna Harris, Lakewood High School, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. P. R. Fatic, Sarasota High School, Sarasota, Fla.; Miss Marjorie Whiteman, Napoleon High School, Napoleon, Ohio; Miss Eleanor H. Boyd, Camptown High School, Camptown, Pa.; Joseph Weintrob, Illinois Avenue School, Atlantic City, N. J; Miss Zelma R. West, Ferndale High School, Ferndale, Wash.; Miss Effie J. Wheeler, Batavia High School, Batavia, Ill.; teacher, St. Bernard Convent, Nashville, Tenn.; J. F. Simmons, Cheyenne High School, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Miss Louise Ragan, Jefferson High School, Lafayette, Ind.; Raymond Ammarell, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.; Miss Nina Leftwich, Coffee High School, Florence, Ala.; Miss E. Mildred Schermerhorn, Union Hill High School, Union Hill, N. J.; Eugene Thompson, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Miss Lucinda E. Gilpin, Twp. High School, Joliet, Ill.

WHEN SIKI FROM SENEGAL COLLIDES WITH CIVILIZATION

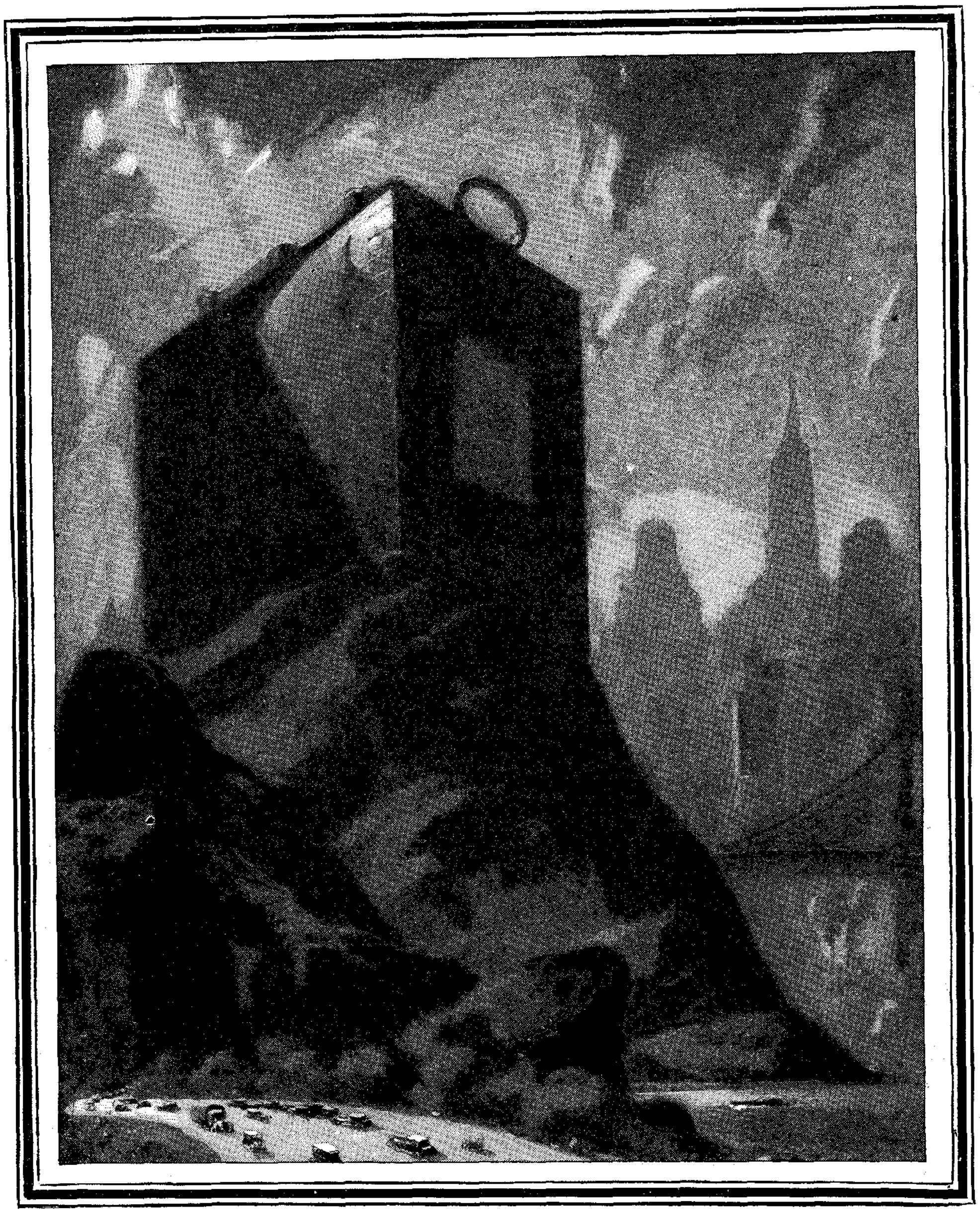
CALLING OUT THE RESERVES to calm the battling Senegalese, has frequently brightened press dispatches in more than one American city as well as Paris. One dispatch said Siki had mysteriously disappeared, another said he was arrested for giving away dollar bills in a New Orleans ferry-house, a third said his last act before leaving Chicago was to trade a quart of bonded whisky for a quart of "slewfoot" gin. Despite a more or less disgusted attitude on the part of the public, considerable humor is extracted from these situations by various papers. A jocular editorial in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, for instance, commiserates with the Twin City of Minneapolis, which is the most recent scene of Siki's activities, as follows:

> Fraternal sympathy is hereby offered to Minneapolis because of the responsibility which for the moment rests heavily upon her shoulders. Until Thursday night she must entertain the most turbulent guest of many years; Siki, the fighter who came out of Timbo, Senegal, with very few reserves or reticences, has entered into our neighborhood to give battle to a local boxer. Excitement seems to follow naturally in the wake of this vivacious person. At Paris, he patronized the boulevard places and gave the thrill-seekers of Montmartre unexpected and unwelcome thrills. At London his pet lion knocked a woman down in the street. At New York it required a large detachment of the police force to restrain his high spirits.
>
> Other visitors have invaded this territory and taught "the wild, untutored West" what it really is to be wild and untutored. Lord Dunsany, for example, smashed all or many of our notions of etiquette, and Israel Zangwill, much more recently, has dealt some low blows at our manners. What is in store for Minneapolis we have, of course, no means of knowing. But we should like to make it clear that we hold ourselves ready to offer any such relief as may be necessary after Siki has passed.

Apparently there is a real curiosity on the part of many people, as to the reactions of civilization on this supposed son of the jungle. A negro newspaper, the Chicago *Whip*, decided recently to investigate the question as to whether the stories of wild-man antics were, or were not fabrications of the "white press." The loudest brief spell the Windy City has experienced in some time is how the colored editor describes his rash attempt to entertain the jungle pugilist. Right at the start, a futile effort to interview Siki, disclosed the fact that his English vocabulary was limited to words like "fight," "gin," "cabaret," and "taxicab." The writer's frank confession to his readers continues:

> As evening fell and the lights flashed on in State Street, Siki's eyes began to sparkle. Night seemed to mean only one thing for him—gin and excitement.
>
> All day he had been carrying around a quart bottle in his hip-pocket. We thought it was to be used as a liniment or a rub, with no idea that it was "the real stuff." As the street lights blinked on, Siki breathed a deep sigh and drew the bottle from his pocket. "Gin," he shouted, and drank a deep draft. As he cleared his throat, he gurgled, "Taxicab, cabaret."
>
> The first place we visited, the news that Battling Siki was present drew a big crowd to his table.
>
> His one ambition throughout the evening was to dance, but we vetoed it upon stern warning from Siki's manager.
>
> By request of his escorts, each time he ventured out to dance, the music was stopt, much to his disgust. He finally got out on the floor and indulged in a solo African club dance, and took his seat apparently satisfied.
>
> The party moved to several other cafés, but apparently the party was not wild enough for the wild African. While the taxicab was standing on Calumet Avenue, Siki disappeared.
>
> From 1 A. M. until nearly 5 A. M., Siki was lost "somewhere in the jungles of the South Side." Frantic efforts of his "keepers" to locate him were unsuccessful. Police stations and hospitals where inquiry was made reported that they had not heard of him. That at least was consoling. He probably hadn't gotten into trouble if the police hadn't seen him.
>
> Finally at 5 A. M., after an all-night hunt, Siki was located at Thirty-first Street, near a well-known all-night cabaret, yelling for more gin. He was carrying an empty quart bottle, and stopt everybody who passed, inquiring whether they had gin.
>
> Probably few of those he encountered knew they were talking to "the wild man of the African jungle." How Siki spent his time during the hours between one and four will probably never be known, but we were much relieved, when at almost six o'clock, we locked him in his room at the hotel, still clamoring for gin.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR



Drawn by
H. L. GROUT
for *The Electric Storage Battery* Co.

When is a battery *cheap?*

The price is only one—and the least one—of three things that tell whether a battery is a good bargain. More important considerations are: How long will it last and how few will be the repairs? One repair job may change the lowest-priced battery into the most costly.

The true way to put a value on your battery is to take the first cost, add the repair bills, and consider the length of time the battery lasts. Do this and you will find that an Exide costs you less than any other per month and per year of service. Now, even the first cost of an Exide is low—with the quality as high as ever.

EXIDE PRICES are from $16.65 up, according to size and geographical location. You can get the right battery for your car at a nearby Exide Service Station. Our stations, as well as Radio Dealers, sell Exide Radio Batteries.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
Manufactured in Canada by Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, 133-157 Dufferin Street, Toronto

Exide
BATTERIES

In the panel above, the links are twice enlarged to show their neatness of design.

SIMMONS TRADE MARK CHAINS

The swivel says it's a Simmons

There is no weak link in the Simmons chain

Certainly not—because the Simmons process of manufacture makes every link as sound and true and perfect as its neighbor, even to the last detail of design. In the Simmons Chain a shell of solid gold, green gold or Platinumgold is drawn over stout base metal. The result is a watch chain that will do its faithful duty through the hardest kind of wear. Ask your jeweler to show you Simmons styles that suit your preferences in wearing your watch. They are reasonable in price—$4 to $15. R. F. SIMMONS COMPANY, Attleboro, Mass. Canada—95 King Street East, Toronto.

This substantial shell of gold

is drawn over a core of base metal in the making of every Simmons Chain. From the original ingot (illustrated actual size) until the smallest link has been wrought out, the ratio of solid gold to base metal is constant. With this special Simmons process durability and clean-cut design follow naturally.

DR. LEVERMORE AND THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE

"THERE'S LEVERMORE up to his old tricks of compromise again." That, remarked Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore, is the way his former college mate and chum, Woodrow Wilson, would have described the peace plan which won for Dr. Levermore the "initial payment" of $50,000, and may win him the other half of the $100,000 Bok peace prize if the plan is approved by popular referendum. It took the college professor and lifelong advocate of peace three weeks to write the plan which won over more than 22,000 plans submitted, but, he adds, there were more than forty years of effort behind it. There may be forty years of effort before it, many people believe, but at present, at least, the winner has the $50,000 check safely stowed away, where bond salesmen and budding Wallingfords so far have been unable to reach it, tho they were among the first, we are told, to pounce on Dr. Levermore and offer him congratulations on winning the largest prize ever given for an essay. Dr. Levermore, it appears, however, has a son and a son-in-law who are bond salesmen, and the others who proffered their advice got no more than a winning smile for their pains.

International Newsreel photograph

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS—

For they shall receive their reward." This revised version of the beatitudes, at least, seems to suit the case of Dr. Levermore, revealed as the largest prize winner of this generation.

As befits a man who has spent most of his adult years in working for international peace and evolving ideas whereby the dream might be fulfilled, Dr. Levermore is patient and long-suffering. These qualities of character stood him in good stead when armies of newspaper men, with pencils poised and paper ready, descended upon him in his office. There he sat, writes W. A. Davenport in the New York *Herald*, "chin deep in pamphlets, manuscripts, leather-bound and paper-back volumes, *Congressional Records*, encyclopedias and mail, answering all sorts of questions—personal, impersonal, pertinent and impertinent—fussing with the top button of his waistcoat and looking very much like a college dean who tells you that he hopes your general average at the end of the current semester warrants the faculty's hope that you won't have to take the year over again." As the writer goes on to describe the lively scene:

Mail arrived by the scoopful. The telephone bell was trilling almost continuously. Strangers who wanted him to hear their congratulations and views on universal peace and the League of Nations arrived in pairs and singly. Friends who had felt all along that he couldn't help but win trooped in and out of the little office, assuring him and themselves that Dr. Levermore's plan for world peace was soon to flood Europe with unity and concord. Reporters from everywhere joined the parade, besetting the amiable man with set and impromptu questionings. Photographers made the office impenetrable with flashlight explosions, and Dr. Levermore posed this way and that—with the $50,000 check in one hand and a copy of the League of Nations Year Book in the other.

He received at least fifty invitations to dine, publicly and privately. He was forced to listen to as many calls upon him to address all sorts of meetings from branch peace unions and Wednesday night meetings

The Good
MAXWELL

It must be plain to all who know motor cars that the good Maxwell is far ahead of everything in its class.

The truth of this statement is strikingly exemplified by the Club Sedan.

Two-door friendliness in the Club Sedan, with four-door facility.

Full five-passenger sedan size.

Plenty of leg-stretching, baggage-carrying space.

Unusually comfortable driving position, with no blind spots.

Latest body design, with high sides yet retaining a low roof appearance.

Long, large windows give unusually free vision.

Custom-car upholstery; carefully selected hardware.

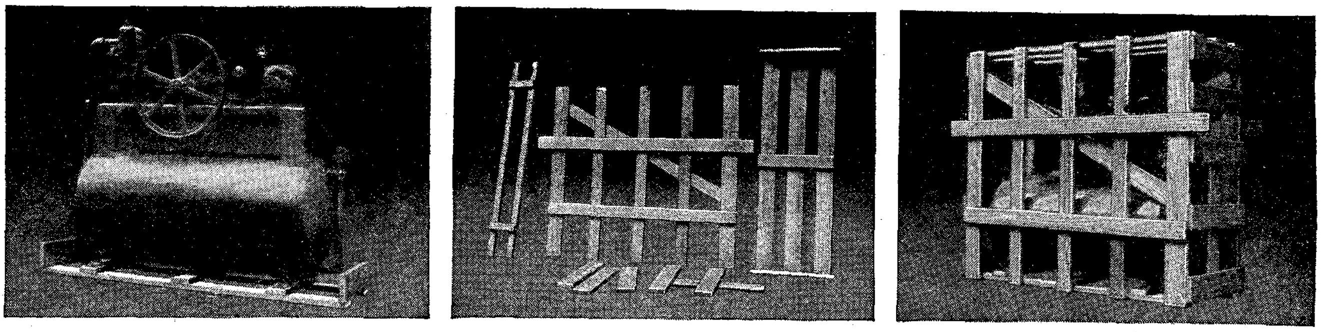
Obviously the outstanding value among cars of its type.

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
MAXWELL-CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONT.

$1045
F. O. B. Detroit
Tax extra

CLUB SEDAN

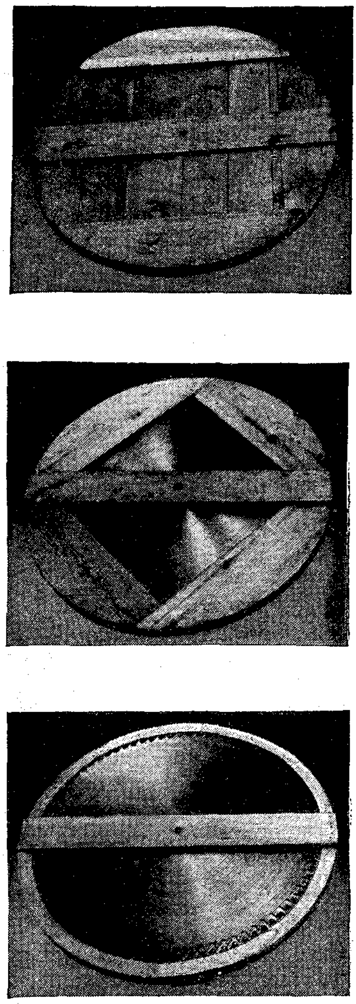
No annoying closed car rumble, and the very minimum of vibration, due to our latest engine improvements. Care in design and manufacture is evident throughout both chassis and body. The wonderful performance and riding qualities—the long life and low costs—for which the good Maxwell is noted. Inform yourself completely on the good Maxwell before you buy any car this spring.

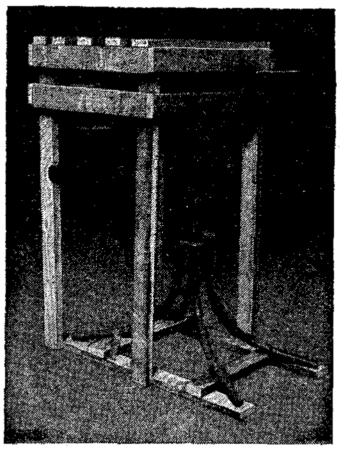


How a Pump Manufacturer Cut His Shipping Costs

Here is an example of the work of one of the Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers for a large pump manufacturer who formerly shipped his pumps completely enclosed in boxes. The picture on the left shows the pump bolted to the bottom section of the crate; in the middle are the top, side and end sections ready for assembly; the completed crate is shown on the right.

The outstanding facts in this particular instance are these: A saving in lumber of 34%, which in itself amounts, in round numbers, to 46 cents on each package; and a saving of 50 pounds in shipping weight, made possible by the use of less lumber of a lighter weight wood. The crate is stronger than the box because of the three-way corner construction, more bracing and better nailing and is assembled over the pump without turning it or handling it in any manner. To box the pump as formerly it had to be turned over three times during the boxing operation.

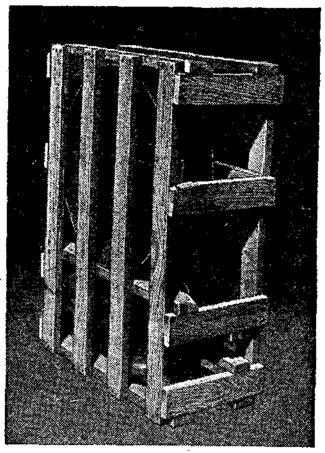


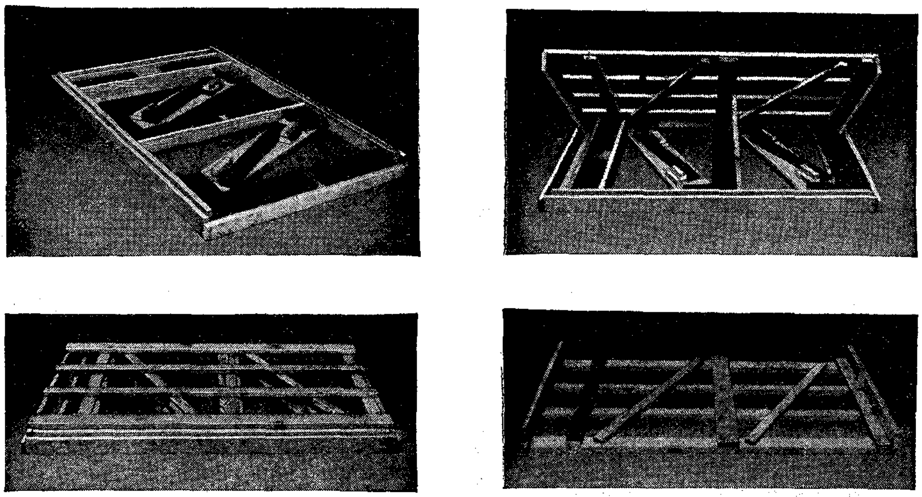


Improved Crate Reduces Freight Rate

Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers frequently uncover unexpected savings. In this instance the crate shown at the right, because of its adequate protection to the contents, entitled the shipper to a one class lower freight rate than he had been obliged to pay on the old crate shown at the left. On the year's volume of L. C. L. shipments a reduction from 1st to 2nd class rate means the saving of a considerable sum.

Other advantages of the new crate are greater strength, a reduction of 13.3 cubic feet in displacement, a saving of 6% in lumber and a saving in labor cost.





Less Lumber—Less Freight

At the top is shown the crate formerly used by a saw manufacturer for circular saws. Below it, in front and back view, the new crate—designed by a Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineer.

Over the entire line of circular saws the new crate effects an average saving in lumber of 33⅓%. Not only that: Circular saws are shipped largely by express or L.C.L. freight and the saving in shipping weight means a handsome saving in freight and express bills.

How Nailing Jigs Insure Standard Crates and Cut Labor Costs

For shipment of standardized articles or equipment, crates can usually be designed for sectional construction and the required sections made up on nailing jigs with a substantial saving in labor cost.

A simple nailing jig is shown above (top left). The lumber is cut to size in the shop. The various individual pieces are then laid into the jig (bottom left) and the complete crate section nailed together. Metal plates under the points at which the lumber is to be nailed (shown black, top left, above) automatically clinch the nails. In the upper, right-hand picture, the crate section is being lifted out of the jig and is shown completed at the lower right.

The point about the use of nailing jigs is that crates thus made are always uniform. The sections always fit. Labor costs, both in the shop and in the packing room, are less. Crates can thus be standardized; the packing operation simplified.

Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers understand the relation of sectional construction and nailing jigs to crating efficiency and labor costs. They not only design and build crates; they follow the whole operation through to include, where necessary, the designing of the jigs as well.

What the Weyerhaeuser Crating Service Has Done for American Shippers During its 21 Months of Operation

LESS than two years ago the Weyerhaeuser Lumber people announced to the American Manufacturer a service in Better Crating.

The response was immediate.

Shippers saw in it the road to lower packing costs, less damage to goods in transit—better relations with their customers.

Railroad men recognized its influence in reducing the number of claims on damaged goods, a large item, by the way, in determining transportation costs and rates.

To the public it meant much needed relief all along the line. More important still it meant another forward step in the practical conservation of our forest resources.

* * *

To date 324 manufacturers have utilized the services of Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers.

These represent 63 different lines of industry.

Taking their experience all along the line, these 324 manufacturers are saving from 18% to 50% in the cost of crating lumber alone.

Five instances of other savings are illustrated and described in this announcement.

The striking thing about this whole matter is that the crating service worked out by the Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers does not involve buying *more* lumber—but *less*.

Not more labor—but *less*.

Not more weight—but *less*.

Not more space in the car—but *less*.

Not more costly lumber—but often *cheaper* kinds.

All this is merely an example of how the expert lumber knowledge of a great lumber producing organization is today being personally applied to the individual needs of the industrial lumber user.

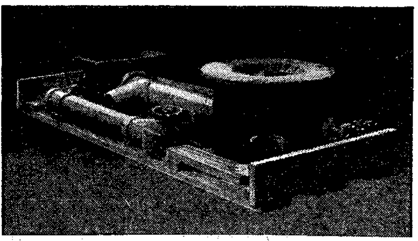
In the future you will find the Weyerhaeuser Organization taking more and more responsibility for the benefit of its industrial clients.

* * *

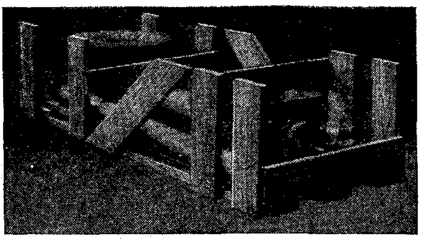
Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers are available for appointment with industrial concerns during 1924 without cost or obligation.

A booklet, "Better Crating," outlining further the principles of crate construction, will be sent free upon request.

Internal Blocking Important Secret of Crate Efficiency



Bottom Section of Blower Crate—Note how various items are blocked and strapped in place.



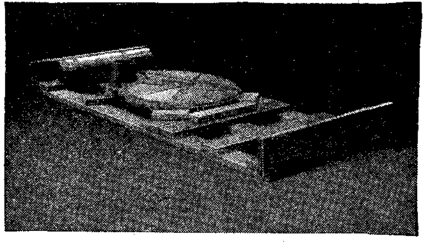
Third Step in Crating Blower—Side slats, diagonals and cross braces nailed in place.

The blower crate here shown illustrates the point that a large part of the success in crating many products lies in the internal blocking — that is, in the provision made to hold the contents securely in place within the crate. The crate, in this instance, is made up in sections in the carpenter shop. Much of the blocking is built into the top and bottom sections before they go to the packing room.

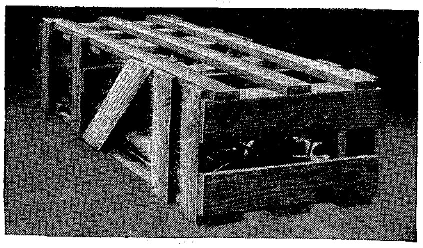
This simplifies the packing operation. The packer can do his work easily because he can strap most of the parts in place before the ends and sides are nailed on. In the old crate all of the material had to be packed from the top of the crate, making a difficult operation because the sides and ends were in the way.

Here is an example of efficient packing at lower labor cost, and at a saving of 22.5% in lumber and 7 cubic feet in displacement over the crate formerly used.

Weyerhaeuser Crating Service is always personal to the individual requirements of the job at hand.



Top Section of Same Crate—Blocks and straps prevent movement within the crate.



The Completed Crate—Saves 22.5% in lumber and 7 cubic feet in displacement.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; 2694 University Ave., St. Paul; with representatives throughout the country.

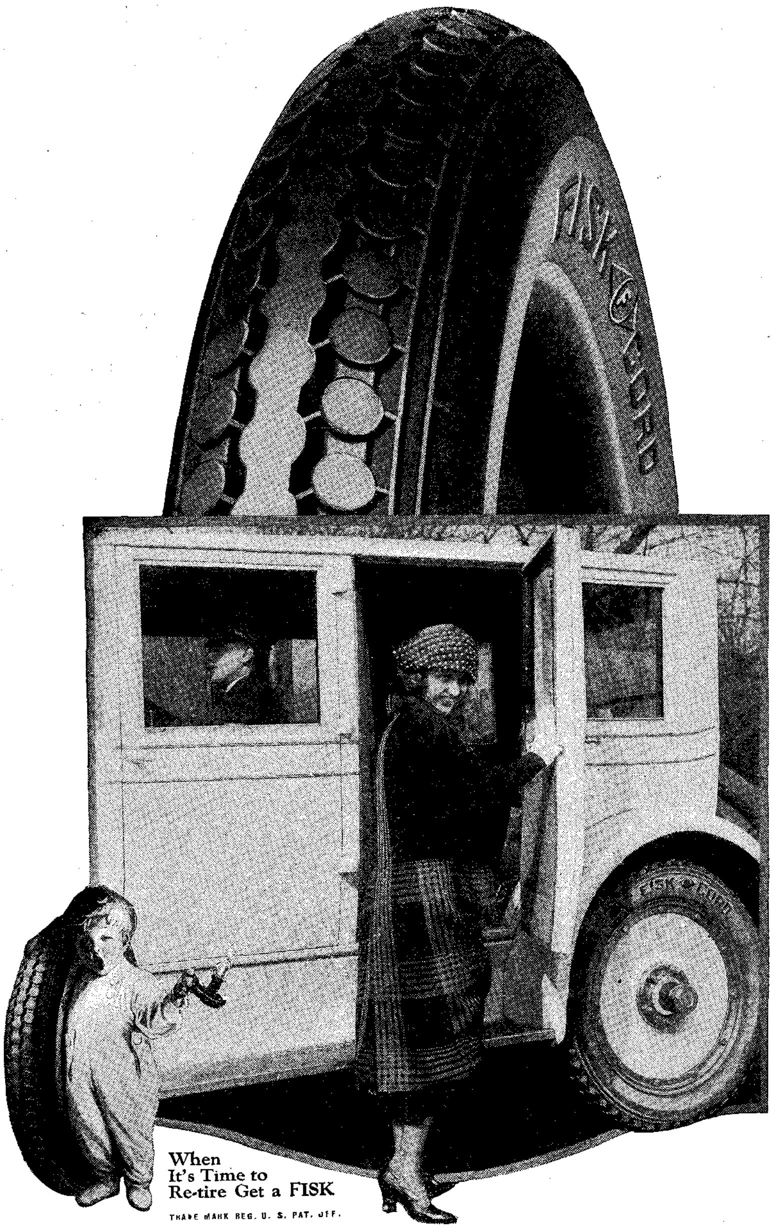
FISK
CORD TIRES

Paying *Less* for Quality

The unknown untried tire—the one usually offered as a *great buy*—may look good when it is new. But the real cost of any tire can only be figured by the mileage—comfort and security you *get out* of it.

Experience proves that Fisk quality, actually costs less—because it delivers more than you have learned to expect.

When it's Time to Re-tire—get a Fisk.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the Christian Endeavor societies to gatherings of war veterans and labor unions. Editors were after him to write five thousand, ten thousand, and fifty thousand, words about peace, and bond salesmen were polishing their derby hats in the doorway, hopeful of exchanging a few giltedge securities for a few thousands of those dollars of the doctor's.

And through it all he sat a desk so littered than an efficiency expert would have leaped through the window, fiddling with that top button on his waistcoat and, by way of variety, pressing the tips of his fingers and thumbs together in an attitude of thought. A patient man. The ordinary individual would have collapsed along about 3 o'clock and would have been in his bed to-day, hovered over by a couple of neurologists.

He talked about the "practicability" of his winning plan. He had kept the word practicability foremost in his mind during the three weeks he was writing the valuable manuscript. The plan had to be practicable—that's all there was to it. Personally, Dr. Levermore would have just handed in the covenant of the League of Nations in the form that Woodrow Wilson fetched it to America. That is what the doctor would have liked to do, he said. But the plan had to be practicable.

The moment you enter the offices of the New York Peace Society and League of Nations Union, you think of nothing but idealism. The place reeks with the suggestion. There is nothing remotely suggestive of practicability to be seen. Dr. Levermore occupies his garrulous swivel-chair in front of an ancient flat top, over which as if an eternal reminder that war is all nonsense, hangs a steel engraving of the field of Balaklava. The field is strewn with misery. To the right is the only framed portrait in the room—a likeness of Andrew Carnegie. To the left, pinned to a door with thumb-tacks, are slightly damaged halftone prints of Robert Cecil, Warren G. Harding and Thomas Jefferson. Near the entrance to the office is a poster:

Cost of the last war
9,998,771 killed,
20,297,551 wounded,
$337,946,179,657.
NEVER AGAIN.

And near that there is another poster printed in Japanese for the propagation of League of Nations sentiment in the domain of the Mikado. The walls are banked with oak-bookcases and filing cabinets all bulging with documents on war and peace. There is a long table piled with British, German, French and American magazines —radical, ultra-conservative, mildly pink and utterly colorless journals, all dealing with economics, sociology, religions, government.

And in the midst of this staggering array of information sat Dr. Levermore as composed, as unruffled, as patient and courteous as tho he were loafing by a shady pool in the Berkshires reading Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Peace, perfect peace, abided, suffused the cluttered little office, and the spirit thereof radiated from the gray person of Charles Herbert Levermore.

His voice, we are told, is that of a man much younger. His years are just two less than the allotted span, but he is vigorous, and time seems not to have borne on him with a heavy hand. Of his former classmate, Woodrow Wilson, he spoke with reverence to his interviewer. But there was no hint of apology in his voice when he surmised that his plan would not have received the approval of the War President. In writing his plan, he explained, he had to travel the middle road—"to retain the spirit of the League but arbitrate with those Senators who balked Woodrow Wilson's hopes of having it accepted as he offered it." The interviewer quotes him further:

"I wrote my plan in three weeks, working at the same time upon the fourth Year Book of the League of Nations. I have already written three of those year books. But what work I did on the plan in those three weeks was really the product of forty years of study of the problem.

"This plan of mine is not my great ideal, but my ideal just now seems to be impracticable. You must understand that the League of Nations could not be expected to influence human nature out of its centuries-old channels. It won't do it in forty years. But inasmuch as I kept the word practicability uppermost in my mind during my writing, I set aside my ideal and strove for practicability. I do not lack for reference matter on international affairs, you see."

And Dr. Levermore waved his hand at the impressive jumble of tomes, brochures and digests—transcripts of the minutes of League meetings, the anti-League speeches and writings of David Jayne Hill and Senator George Wharton Pepper, files of the Manchester *Guardian*, Hague Conference Reports, the *Congressional Record*, Moore's International Arbitrations, War College reports, records of the British Labor party, and speeches by Ramsay MacDonald, and so on and on and on.

He talked and received all afternoon. He was just as calm and serene at the end of his terrific ordeal as he was at the outset. There are captains, majors, colonels and generals of finance and industry who would give millions for his self-control and fortitude under stress. He lives comfortably at 105 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in an apartment for which he pays $150 a month. For nearly a month he shared the secret of his success with Mrs. Levermore, but did not tell any of his five children.

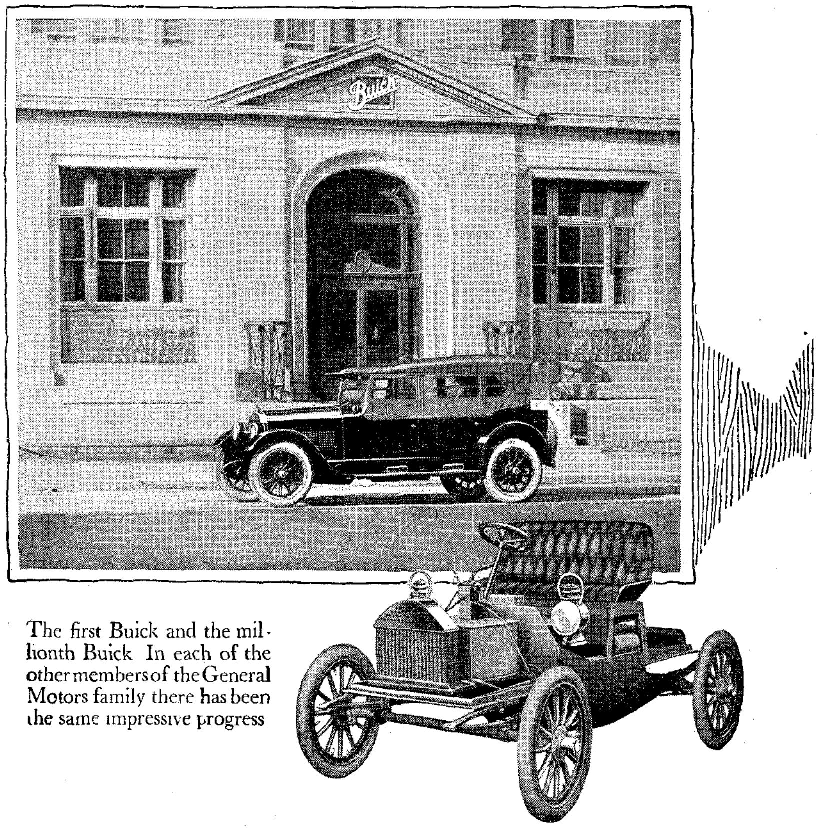
"My plans?" he laughed. "Why, I'll go right ahead with what I have been doing as secretary of the Peace Society and author of the Year Book of the League of Nations."

He was not so frank about what so large and sudden a windfall meant to him. He admitted that it would not come amiss.

"I have five children, you know," he said, "and eight grandchildren."

Dr. Levermore admitted that he was amazed when he learned that high destiny had marked him and his plan for her own. But he had to be evasive when a newspaper reporter, who somehow learned or suspected that the professor had submitted a plan, asked him if he were the successful man. Dr. Levermore succeeded in avoiding telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the reporter replaced his pencil behind his ear and left to pursue another trail. Dr. Levermore, we read in press reports, explained afterward that he was under pledge to the Policy Committee of Award not to tell that he was the winner,

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY



The first Buick and the millionth Buick In each of the other members of the General Motors family there has been the same impressive progress

117 Years of Experience

No American automobile company is more than thirty years old. But the combined manufacturing experience of the members of the General Motors family totals 117 years—Buick 20 years, Cadillac 22 years, Oldsmobile 27 years, Oakland 17 years, Chevrolet 11 years, GMC Trucks 20 years.

Thus, when you buy a General Motors car, you profit by all the experience of the member which makes it, *plus* the accumulated knowledge of the family of which that member is a part

GENERAL MOTORS

Buick Cadillac · Chevrolet Oldsmobile
Oakland · GMC Trucks

Four out of Five are Victims

Will Pyorrhea claim you, too? Make Forhan's your aid

Pyorrhea plays no favorites. Silk stocking crowds or cotton—they all look alike to this sinister disease. Records prove that it has marked for its own four out of every five over forty years of age and thousands younger.

Heed Nature's warning—tender, bleeding gums—before it's too late. Better still, check Pyorrhea before it starts by going to your dentist regularly—and brushing your teeth twice a day with Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a safe, efficient, refreshing dentifrice from the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used in time and used consistently, it will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It safeguards your health, preserves your teeth and *keeps* your mouth clean, fresh and wholesome. Used and recommended by leading dentists everywhere.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of
R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and the news-hunter returned, grinning, to congratulate him.

It was the night after President Wilson had laid down his burdens that the country, long expectant and full of guesses, was informed of the name of the winner of the Bok Peace Award. "Is Charles Herbert Levermore present?" cried former Ambassador John W. Davis in the meeting of the Philadelphia Forum called to attend the ceremony of presentation. The crowd rose to its feet, searching among hundreds of faces for that of the unknown. Behind ranks of nationally known men on the platform rose a short man, and Mr. Levermore, amid a wild ovation, reporters tell us, stept forward to pocket the prize which Mr. Davis presented to him. Without scanning it the college professor put it in an inside coat pocket and began his address. "Thus, in a moment," says the reporter who covered the meeting for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the prize-winner stept from virtual obscurity to a spot in the limelight of the entire civilized world." Dr. Levermore told what he said "might be the tale of the one thousandth and second night in which Mr. Bok is playing two parts, that of the observant Caliph and that of the benevolent magician." We quote the prize-winner's speech, in part, from *The Public Ledger:*

"Such are the vicissitudes of life that any portion of this material reward might conceivably be lost in some financial catastrophe. But the imponderable spiritual reward, which lies in the approval of these eminent judges, of this distinguished company, and of many groups of my fellow-workers for a better world, becomes henceforth a cherished possession that can not be lost while memory lives.

"Moreover, I feel deeply conscious of the binding obligation which such an honor places upon the recipient. The experience that culminates this evening constitutes for me both a crown and a challenge. It calls to continued service in the ranks, among those who are ever marching toward universal international cooperation for the common welfare and for the maintenance of peace with justice under law.

"In the days of the two Hague Conferences this noble ideal of cooperation in and with the whole family of nations was equally acceptable to both of our great parties. Such Democrats as Judge Parker, William Jennings Bryan, George Gray and John Bassett Moore supported it. Among Republicans it was powerfully promoted from the seats of the mighty by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, by Andrew D. White, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate and, last but not least, Elihu Root.

"Unfortunately, since that time that earlier happy accord has been broken. This beautiful ideal has been enveloped in unlovely disguises of partizan ambitions and rivalries, and envenomed by personal animosities. But beneath these alien wrappings the spirit yet lives. I admire—I speak as a Republican—the lofty idealism of purposes for which the Democratic

COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

President, Woodrow Wilson, bravely struggled at Paris, and elsewhere, almost to the verge of death. I admire also the courage and sagacity with which Republican President Harding and Secretary Hughes successfully began the limitation of naval armament, framed a Pacific pact on precisely the principle which is the essence of the League of Nations, and strove to restore the United States to its ancient moorings in advocating adhesion to the World Court.

"It seems to me that all these statesmen have been responding, some more consciously than others, to underlying and controlling forces of centripetal international gravitation toward social, economic and cultural unity and toward better democratic unity. These are the forces which made the Hague conferences possible and which made our entrance into the Great War finally inevitable. These forces are stronger than racial antagonisms, stronger than petty and selfish loyalties. No politician and no government can override them or set them aside or change their direction for long. Who can fight against the stars in their courses?

"President Harding had been two years and three months in the White House when he wrote to Bishop Gailor: 'I do not believe any man can confront the responsibility of a President of the United States and yet adhere to the idea that it is possible for our country to maintain an attitude of isolation and aloofness in the world.' A week later he said to the young Republicans of Delaware: 'We do not live by ourselves any more. There must be a fraternity of citizenship throughout the world. Somehow God intended it so.

"In the burst of moral fervor with which President Coolidge concluded his now famous message, we find these sentences: 'Our first duty now is to help give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want the vision which lifts men and nations above themselves.' In that vision the League of Nations can not be a 'closed incident.'"

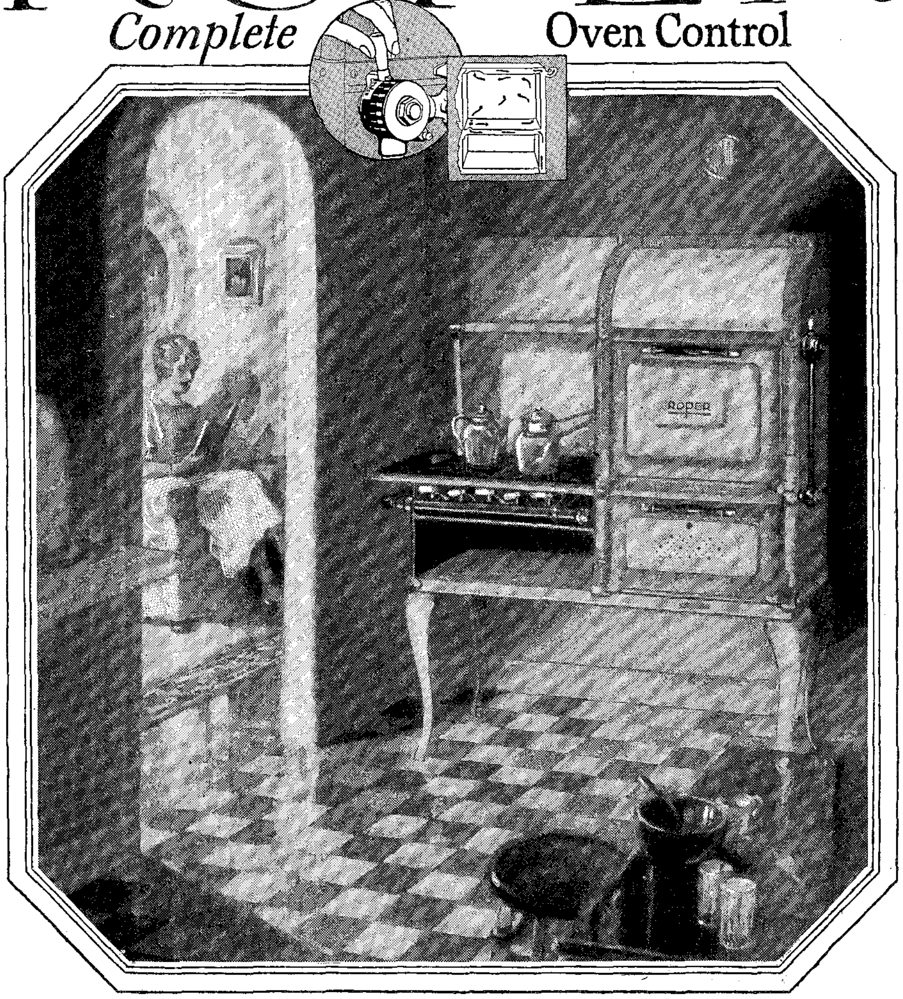
Like Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Levermore comes into the light from the cloisters of the college. He was a classmate of Woodrow Wilson when each was taking a postgraduate course at Johns Hopkins University. There they frequently discust politics, being interested in the same topics, and sang together in the Glee Club. Because of their similar interests, we are told, they became fast friends, and remained intimate after their college days.

Dr. Levermore was born October 15, 1856, at Mansfield, Connecticut, the son of the Rev. Aaron Russell and Mary Gay Skinner Levermore. As his biography is continued in press reports:

He was graduated from Yale in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1885.

In 1912 Dr. Levermore was made Professor of History in Adelphi College, serving in that capacity two years. He was director of the College and University Bureau of the World Peace Foundation, in Boston, thereafter, until 1917, in which year he became Secretary of the New York Peace Society, which post he still holds. He is also Secretary of the World Court League and the League of Nations Union, to both of which positions he was elected in 1919.

ROPER
Complete Oven Control



Appreciation of quality is the basis of good judgment. It is, therefore, not a coincidence that those whose possessions we admire should have Roper Gas Ranges in their kitchens.

The longer life, the cheerful beauty and saving convenience of the Roper Gas Range make it a decided factor in domestic contentment and economy. It not only lightens the work of those who do their own cooking, but simplifies the problem of the home manager.

Roper complete oven control—the co-operative operation of the ventilated oven with automatic temperature control is the result of over 38 years of cumulative experience.

See the new Ropers—$35 to $300—where better gas ranges are sold. The famous Roper Recifile of indexed recipes—the latest contribution to the fine art of cooking—sent on receipt of 35 cents.

GEO. D. ROPER CORPORATION, *Rockford, Illinois*
Pacific Coast Branch: 768 Mission Street, San Francisco, California

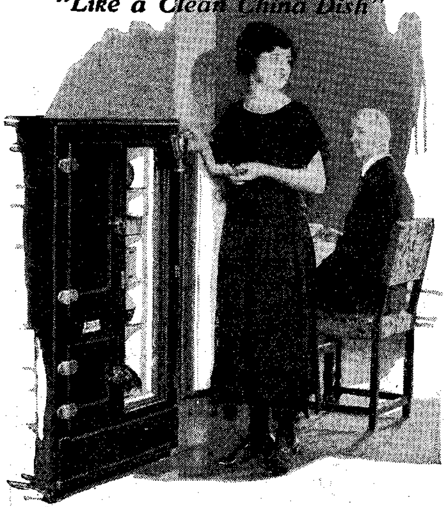
Every Roper Gas Range is inspected by a woman before it is certified by the Roper quality mark —the Roper purple line.

ROPER
TRADE MARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. REG. IN CANADA
Gas & Electric
RANGES

BE SURE THE ROPER PURPLE LINE AND THE ROPER COMPLETE OVEN CONTROL ARE ON THE GAS RANGE YOU BUY

© 1924, G. D. R. Corp.

Leonard
CLEANABLE
Refrigerator
"Like a Clean China Dish"



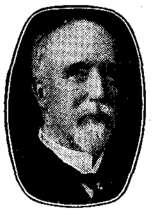
Simplified Housekeeping

More Leisure for Women

Woman, in her complex work, has now the aid of many willing servants—kitchen appliances that conserve time, lessen labor, add more hours of leisure. A real service-giver is the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator; it protects food and prevents waste.

One-piece round-cornered food chamber, triple porcelain lined. Ten walls of insulation. Outside icing doors and water cooler, if desired. There is a Leonard dealer near you. If you cannot locate him, write us. We will see that you are supplied.

Just Say "Send Catalog"

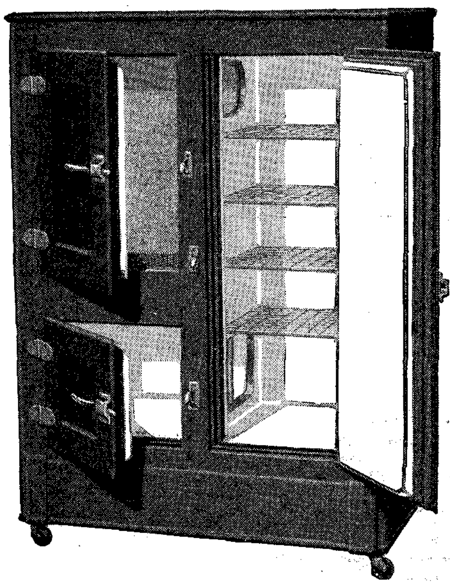


C. H. LEONARD, pioneer of home refrigeration, who has been responsible for many modern refrigerator improvements

Send for catalog of 75 refrigerator sizes and styles, actual sample of porcelain and Mr. Leonard's booklet—"Selection and Care of Refrigerators." There is a Leonard size and style to suit every purse.

Grand Rapids
Refrigerator Company
302 Clyde Avenue
Grand Rapids, Michigan

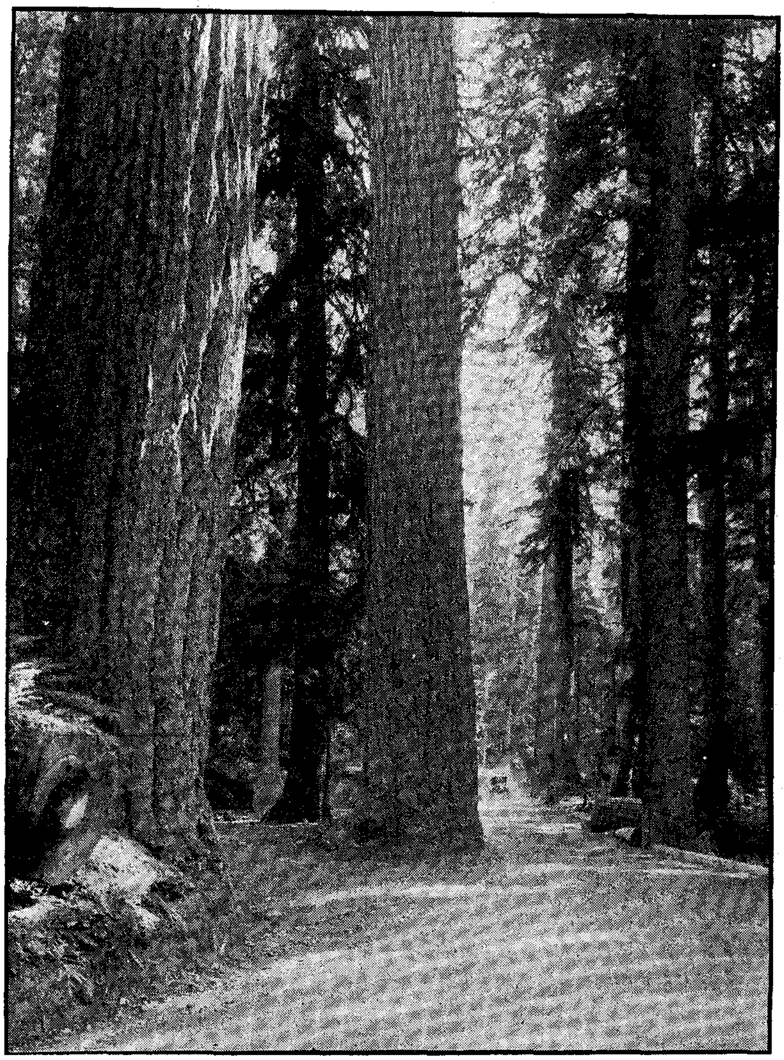
Be sure the refrigerator you buy is made in Grand Rapids—the fine furniture center of the world



MOTORING AND AVIATION

ROADS THAT SNEAK FROM UNDER YOU

"WHERE are the roads of yesteryear?" the late Francis Villon, an expert on hitting the grit, might well have cried. We are always spending money on new roads—the This Highway and the That Highway, points out an acrid critic of our "good" roads, but what becomes of last year's highway? It crawls off into the bushes and dies from the "misery" in its joints, says he. "They named the worst road in the world after the greatest man in the world," so "Bugs" Baer, the sprightly humorist, recently told a dinner of highway engineers, commissioners, and motorists, and he added: "Now that the Commissioner of Detours from a certain State is here, I will say that his State has great roads—where you can find them."



Courtesy of Rainier National Park Company

WHO WILL KEEP THIS ROAD SAFE?

Scenic roads like this one, fifty-six miles from Tacoma, Washington, are an asset we must maintain. Yet national parks as well as counties and States, we are told, suffer for lack of adequate maintenance funds, till the roads become hazards.

Every mile of road that has been built in the State of Maryland is being maintained and kept in condition, is the firm contradiction of John M. Mackall, Highway Engineer of that State, to such criticisms. Every road, he specifies, regardless of the kind of traffic for which it was built, is still being maintained from current receipts, and there has been an uninterrupted road program for a period of fifteen years. He adds:

> We can go further back than that and we can say that the old National Road, built one hundred and ten years ago—which has been serving the public all that time—when reconstructed for automobile traffic, was rebuilt by conserving every dollar that went into the original road. We could not, however, have maintained that system without the regulation of the motor-truck traffic, and perhaps we have got the key to the situation in this regulation.
>
> But in that regulation we have maintained a better system of road to-day than we have ever had, and we are maintaining every road that has ever been built from

the current receipts. I do not believe we are justified in saying that our roads have been without flaws, but I do believe that with proper cooperation we can maintain every system of roads to serve economical transportation.

The Commissioner of Highways for Connecticut, John A. MacDonald, immediately backed up this statement so far as his State was concerned, tho not willing to go quite so far. "There is a reasonable amount of wear and tear on every highway," he admitted, "and I don't believe we ever can maintain it as good as the day when it was constructed." Despite this fact, however, and despite motor-truck traffic on roads constructed originally for horse-drawn vehicles, he optimistically concludes:

> I do not think that the motor-truck traffic has disrupted our highways in any way. It has torn up for some stretches small sections of the road which were never built to handle the traffic. We have maintained these sections the best we could until able to rebuild them.
>
> At the present time our highways are in fair shape and we have been able to maintain them with current revenue. Our weight limitation is 25,000 pounds.

Summing up the story is the statement of the Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, quoted by the Director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to the effect that out of a yearly expenditure for roads of a billion dollars, between 35 and 40 per cent. is spent for maintenance.

Here, then, is the issue fairly joined. Are we keeping up our roads, or aren't we? William Ullman in a recent number of *Motor Life* makes some arresting remarks on the subject. With a gigantic program of highway building in process linking the four corners of the United States into a vast network of good roads, he discovers that we are doing nothing to keep our good roads good. The inadequacy of the national road maintenance system, says he, is the weak link in what would otherwise be the most noteworthy road-building achievement on record. No constructive policy to keep good roads and a maintenance system never equal to the highway system are no beginning for what he sarcastically calls the "day of universally good roads." "Roads, roads, everywhere, but not a mile that's good," is his paraphrase which precedes this indictment:

> Every State in the Union will be able to show at the end of the current year evidence of having appropriated and spent generous portions of the motorists' money for "maintenance," but if the present year is no exception to those which have preceded it any accountant would promptly rename this item of expenditure as "rebuilding." There is a difference between allowing a road to deteriorate, eventually necessitating a new base or a new surface, and keeping it in condition by means of systematic care and constant attention.

When it is considered that there are in the United States some 2,800,000 miles

Your Teeth *are not safe unless your mouth glands work properly*

This tooth paste does more than clean—*it stimulates the mouth glands to protect your teeth*

INSTEAD of being washed all day by the cleansing fluids of the mouth—today our teeth are constantly immersed in an acid bath.

The mouth glands which nature intended to counteract these acids do not work properly. Our present soft diet does not give them the exercise which hard, tough foods did.

By gently stimulating the salivary glands, you can make the natural processes of the mouth counteract these acids and the teeth will be kept clean and safe all of the time.

Your mouth healthy, your teeth safe

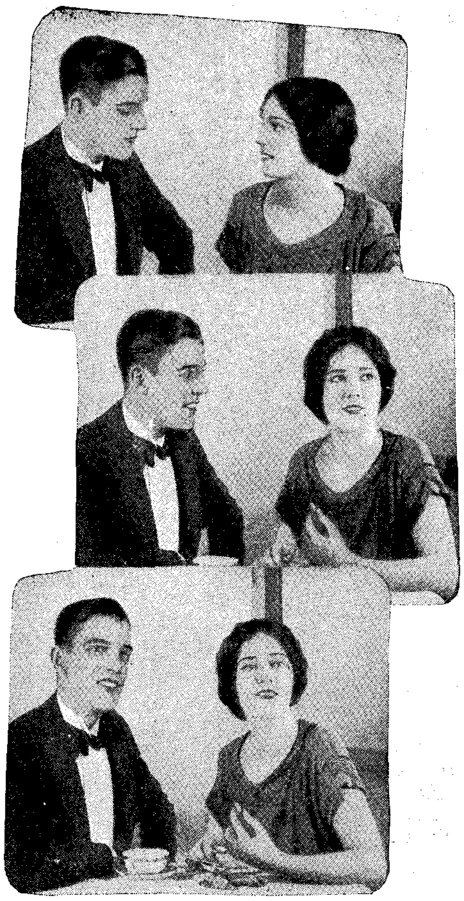
Pebeco has a stimulating effect on the salivary glands. It makes them work in a normal, healthy fashion.

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from these glands begin to flow more freely. They wash all through the mouth, neutralizing the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, live condition—your gums, your palate, the entire oral cavity.

Thousands are giving up the vain attempt to keep back the mouth acids by brushing them away. They are turning to Pebeco. They find *if they keep their mouths healthy with Pebeco, they keep their teeth clean.*

Pebeco is made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists.



Sound white teeth are important to your appearance and they directly affect your health. Pebeco leaves your whole mouth tingling with cleanliness and health—stimulating the natural cleansing process to keep your teeth sound and white.

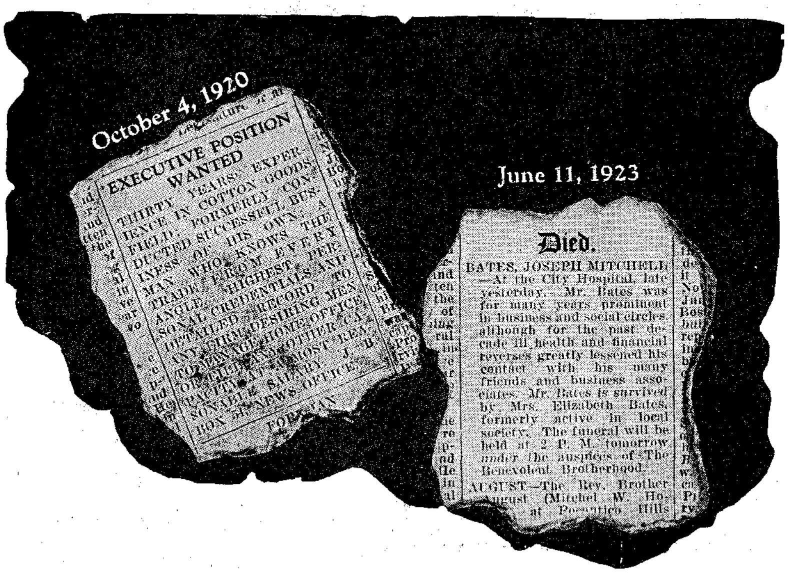
Send Coupon for Generous Tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G-4
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.
Name....................................
Address....................................
....

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Free Offer

Most Men Die Twice



October 4, 1920

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN COTTON GOODS FIELD. FORMERLY CONDUCTED SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS OF HIS OWN. A MAN WHO KNOWS THE TRADE FROM EVERY ANGLE. HIGHEST PERSONAL CREDENTIALS AND DETAILED RECORD TO ANY FIRM DESIRING MEN TO ENGAGE HOME OFFICE OR OTHER CAPACITY AT MOST REASONABLE SALARY. J. B. BOX NEWS OFFICE.

June 11, 1923

Died.

BATES, JOSEPH MITCHELL—At the City Hospital, late yesterday. Mr. Bates was for many years prominent in business and social circles although for the past decade ill health and financial reverses greatly lessened his contact with his many friends and business associates. Mr. Bates is survived by Mrs. Elizabeth Bates, formerly active in local society. The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow under the auspices of The Benevolent Brotherhood.

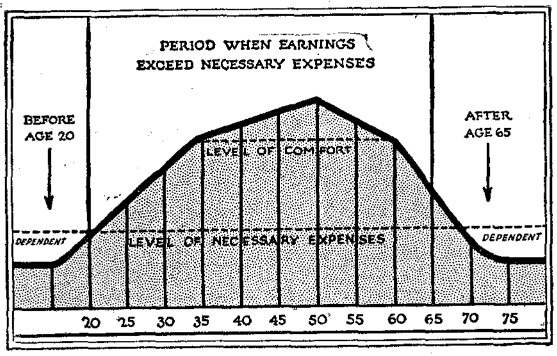
AUGUST—The Rev. Brother August (Mitchel W. Ho- at Pocantico Hills

MOST men die twice. To some the first—the *economic*—death, means little. To others it is more tragic than the final closing.

When a man passes 50, his earning power declines with disheartening rapidity. When he reaches 65, he is rarely able to earn enough to support himself. He is *economically dead.* And whether these years bring suffering depends entirely upon what he has been able to lay aside against this very contingency.

Thousands of men are insuring their economic as well as their physical lives under simple and effective plans which Provident Mutual representatives thoughtfully and ably apply to the individual case. The fullest protection is assured in old age or incapacity—and to the dependents should premature death intervene before the policy matures.

Believing that this old age endowment form of insurance gives the absolute maximum of protection, we feel that to advocate it is our plain duty. Consult the nearest Provident Representative concerning a plan of old age endowment insurance today. If you do not know his address, write to the company itself.



EARNING POWER AT VARIOUS AGES

A recent compilation of statistics shows that the average American reaches the peak of his earning power at about age fifty, and that he then slips back, so that at age sixty-five he is close to where he was at age twenty.

Provident Mutual Representatives are proudly conscious of the fact that the promotion of old age endowment insurance is a real public service. They, therefore, carry into their work an enthusiasm which can never be measured in mere monetary terms. You may depend upon them.

Provident Mutual
Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penna.
Founded 1865

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

of highway, the question arises, how much of the present work of roadbuilding would have been required had the roads which were already built been adequately maintained?

It is well to remember that the greater portion of what passes for "road building" is virtually "road rebuilding." One is naturally brought to a halt before the question as to how long it will be before these rebuilt roads require a repetition of the rebuilding process.

Considerable mileage of the trunk-line system is already in need of resurfacing, and in many instances the foundations could stand attention; not because there is anything basically wrong with the roads or the workmanship, but because there is no adequate provision for maintenance of those roads.

That the Government appreciates the necessity of keeping the good roads good is seen in the development of the Federal Highway Act under which the Federal-aid roadbuilding projects are being handled.

In public act No. 156, approved July 11, 1916, it was specifically provided that "to maintain the roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall be the duty of the States, or their civil subdivisions, according to the laws of the several States," with the provision, however, that "if at any time the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that any road in any State constructed under the provisions of this act is not being properly maintained he shall give notice of such fact to the highway department of such State and if within four months from the receipt of said notice said road has not been put in a proper condition of maintenance, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall thereafter refuse to approve any project for road construction in said State, or the civil subdivision thereof, as the fact may be, whose duty it is to maintain said road, until it has been put in a condition of proper maintenance."

It was immediately recognized that while this provision might effectively force a State to make the necessary expenditure for repairs, the work might easily become actual rebuilding by the time the State got around to it, representing a diverting of funds which car owners expressly desired for actual maintenance and construction of new roads.

Obviously this phase of the act was undesirable, which explains why under the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, the matter of maintenance is more clearly defined.

"Should any State fail to maintain any highway within its boundaries after construction or reconstruction under the provisions of this act," the amendment reads, "the Secretary of Agriculture shall then serve notice upon the State highway department of that fact, and if within ninety days after receipt of such notice said highway has not been placed in proper condition of maintenance, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed immediately to have such highway placed in a proper condition of maintenance and charge the cost thereof against the Federal funds allotted to such State, and shall refuse to approve any other project in such State, except as herein provided for," which latter relates to the reimbursement by the State of the amount expended by the Federal Government for such maintenance and the reinstatement of the particular State in the Federal Highway Act's plan.

This clearly shows the trend toward a recognition of the importance of maintenance, or at least a decision on the part of the Federal Government to minimize losses through neglect of roads which it aids in the building.

The public, points out Mr. Ullman, is well aware of the distinction between law and practise. The inability of the Department of Agriculture to keep up an intimate acquaintance with the condition of all roads all the time, points to the necessity of a maintenance fund accompanying the appropriation for every road project. Otherwise good roads will go bad as quickly as they are built, he assures us, continuing:

Without adequate maintenance the nation will shortly be covered with a network of "improved" roads that are rough, expensive and dangerous to traverse; and the nation will be confronted with the task of reconstructing all the roads, which would be a stupendous if not impossible task. The use of motor-vehicles is being seriously restricted in all parts of the country, not because there are not enough new roads but because the old roads have been neglected.

The usual procedure in America is to tolerate a road in need of repairs until it has depreciated to a point where complete reconstruction is necessary. The assumption seems to be that a road must be reconstructed periodically in order to keep it up to date to meet the increasing demands of traffic, and that such periodic reconditioning is less costly in the long run than constant repair work. Because of this attitude the roads of America are either perpetually in bad condition or undergoing extensive repairs. In either event traffic is inconvenienced and transportation by motor rendered unnecessarily costly.

The highways of France are kept in condition, not by periodic and costly reconditioning, but through constant attention given them by roadside caretakers who economize on road expenditures through retarding the process of road depreciation. Every misplaced stone is put back where it belongs. Holes are filled up, and humps leveled off. The work is very simple and inexpensive when carried out in this fashion, and the results are at once evident.

In America the overloaded truck is allowed to batter a portion of the road which is weakened by weather or geological conditions, and instead of immediately taking steps to repair the particular spot the highway department waits until the entire road needs attention. It is busy building good roads!

Keeping the good road good is the real problem. It must be faced squarely, and faced at once. It is well to be satisfied with the achievement of adding 20,000 or more miles of Federal-aid roads up to July 1 of last year, but the main concern is with the 350,000 miles of improved highways which are not receiving proper attention.

Through ineffective methods of maintenance the problem is further complicated. The State of Connecticut reported having spent 27.3 out of every autoist's dollar for maintenance of roads during 1921, but closer inspection revealed the fact that this figure included resurfacing of roads already established, those which the highway department had concluded were not worth repairing. A ten-mile stretch of broad concrete highway was paid for out of the "surface replacements" proportion of expenditures, a fact which will serve to show what a small percentage of highway appropriations actually goes into the essential

Like Grime on Ivory

Those film-coats on your teeth

THIS is to offer you a test of a new way of teeth cleaning. Millions now employ it. The glistening teeth you see everywhere now show you how much it means.

New beauty, new protection come to users. No woman will ever go without the results when she knows them. Nor will she let her family go without them.

To combat the film

This method combats film on teeth—that viscous film you feel. It clings tenaciously. Unless you combat it, much of it remains. Food stains, etc., discolor it, then it forms dingy coats. That is why so many teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They cause many serious troubles, local and internal. Very few people have escaped these film-caused troubles.

Now ways to combat it daily

Dental science has found two effective film combatants. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Able authorities have proved these methods by many careful tests. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

This tooth paste has brought a new dental era to millions of homes the world over. And largely through dental advice.

Two other great effects

Research proved two other things essential. So Pepsodent multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay. It multiplies the starch digestant in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits, which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

These combined effects are bringing people everywhere a new conception of clean teeth.

You cannot doubt

No one can doubt these benefits. They are quickly seen and felt. One who once knows them will never again go without them.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

The results will amaze and delight you. Cut out this coupon so you don't forget.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific tooth paste now advised by leading dentists the world over.

CUT OUT THE COUPON NOW

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THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. 770, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

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Only one tube to a family.

if you live in a small town

you get a great deal out of life that is denied the city dweller. On the other hand, *all* city folk enjoy a blessing which most inhabitants of small towns miss.

That is *water*—pure and abundant. Many towns with electric light and the best of paving still struggle along with wells and pumps, or with a central water supply that trickles into failure just when it is needed most.

The only reasons are inertia and lack of information.

Any town of 500 or more—and some with less—can have a thoroughly up-to-date water supply and pay for it to a considerable extent out of savings in the cost of fire insurance.

Aside from the luxury of clean water and plenty of it, it is the one defense against fire. If your water comes from a well, if it comes from a pumping plant too small for the demand, or if the mains are inadequate, you are just as much in peril as a man who smokes in a gasoline refinery. Incidentally, the brakes are set on the growth of your town.

We have prepared a book, "Planning a Waterworks System," which covers the problem of water for the small town. A copy awaits the request of any interested person.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU
122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

CAST IRON PIPE

Is your home safe?

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

work of taking care of the roads already built and in constant use.

If the process continues to be one of rebuilding and resurfacing with but slight attention to these new roads and those already built, it is plainly evident that "good roads" in their true sense must ever be a mirage.

In answer to this disquieting prediction is the statement already quoted that 35 to 40 per cent. of the money now being expended on roads goes toward maintenance. Taken in connection with experiments detailed in a recent report of the Bureau of Public Roads, the outlook may not be so bad. Says this report:

> Much progress has also been made during the year in researches to supply data for use in the design of roads. Sections of bituminous road have been tested under truck traffic to determine the cause of the familiar washboard wrinkles which sometimes appear in bituminous surfaces. A great many road slabs are being tested by means of an impact machine, which duplicates the pounding action of a truck-wheel after it strikes a small obstacle on the road. In another experiment a circular track of many sections of concrete, each built of different materials or in a different way, has been tested under traffic to determine the amount of surface wear.

Officials of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce say that this government bureau, starting with very little basic information available, is rapidly collecting it and is conducting its researches not only from the standpoint of engineering but of economics. Thus the United States Government has now absolute facts on how the money for highways should be spent as well as on how they should be built. Through the Department of Agriculture a report recently made public by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, and quoted in the New York *Tribune*, states that:

> The total amount of Federal aid actually appropriated up to and including the fiscal year 1923 was $375,000,000, of which $364,250,000 has been apportioned among the States.
>
> An outstanding achievement in this direction of the last year has been the work done in selecting the roads to constitute the Federal-aid-highway system. This has been done in accordance with the provisions of the Federal highway act, which require that a system of roads consisting of not more than 7 per cent. of the total rural mileage in each State be designated, and that all Federal aid be spent on such a system. The total mileage of rural roads in the United States, as certified to by the various States, is $2,859,575, which will limit the Federal-aid-highway system to 200,170 miles. At the end of the fiscal year thirty-five State systems, comprising 111,699 miles, had been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and it was not thought likely that the initial program will exceed 180,000 miles.
>
> Analysis of the approved systems for thirty-five States shows that of the 1,111

cities of 5,000 or more population in these States 1,048 lie directly on the system, and there probably is not one but will be connected with the system by an approved road. A detailed study of the system indicates that it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the total population lives within ten miles of some route on the system.

In designating the routes to be included in the Federal-aid system the chief aim of the States and the Federal agency has been to select routes which will give the maximum of local service and connect with one another to form a great national system.

For the last fiscal year 8,820 miles of roads of all types were completed. The mileage completed during the year is classified as follows:

	Miles.
Graded and drained	1,860.1
Sand-clay	749.5
Gravel	3,815.4
Water-bound macadam	335.6
Bituminous macadam	452.9
Bituminous concrete	76.8
Concrete	1,440.3
Brick	78.8
Bridges	10.8
Total	8,820.2

The projects under construction at the close of the fiscal year, totaling 14,772 miles, are estimated at more than 53 per cent. complete.

Notable progress has also just been recorded in the field of highway economics. Important investigations, part of a general program, have been completed and others are being instituted.

The question of the motor-truck already raised is discust by Mr. MacDonald from the economic standpoint as an important factor in the motor transportation of goods as well as of people. An analysis of the situation in a typical manufacturing State like Connecticut is given:

> It is estimated that 1,019,688 net tons of commodities were transported over the Connecticut highway system during the three months' period beginning September, 1922. A large part of this movement was distinctly a service that could be rendered only by improved highways, as more than a third of the tonnage moved only from one to nine miles and nearly another third from ten to twenty-nine miles. The competition of the highways with the railway is not by any means as serious as this large movement would indicate, it was shown. The short haul of from one to nine miles, which constituted one-third of the total tonnage, was found to be a local non-competitive distribution of goods. Another large portion was shipped from points without rail facilities and by its nature could not be competitive, and the balance, or approximately 33 per cent. of the total tonnage, was found to be only partially competitive.

Highway financing, so bound up with the question of good roads and their maintenance, was analyzed by the bureau, we learn in a thorough study of the sources of highway revenue. The investigation which started with county and local road funds in four counties of Wisconsin, brought out the following findings:

> The major portion of the total highway funds are raised by township and county units rather than by the State.
>
> Real property taxation produces 62 per

No wonder children fear the dark

It takes the average child eight years to learn in a badly lighted school what it could acquire in six years under satisfactory illumination.

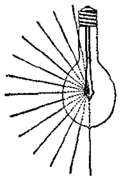
As much as 50% of one's nervous energy is consumed just in the act of seeing when light is poor.

In schools, or anywhere else, good lighting means three things: enough light, glareless light, and efficient use of current. And the best way to secure this type of lighting is to use Holophane *prismatic* Reflectors.

The glass prism is the most accurate means known to science for directing light. In Holophane units every prism is designed with mathematical accuracy to direct the light exactly where needed. Hence the best light is obtained at the minimum cost.

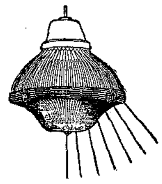
Every citizen should be interested in securing the best light for the school children of his community. The number of hours during the year when artificial light is required is surprisingly large. And more and more schools are being used at night for class work or civic gatherings.

Send for our book "What You Should Know About School Lighting." Or ask for information about *any* lighting problem. There is a Holophane prismatic unit for every lighting requirement; and in every field Holophane stands for the most efficient light distribution



When the bare lamp is used a large part of the generated light is wasted because it shines upward. And another part is actually harmful because it shines directly into the eyes of the observer.

When Holophane Prismatic Units are used all the light is directed where needed and glare is eliminated There's a Holophane prismatic unit for every lighting requirement



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DIRECTS LIGHT SCIENTIFICALLY

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How hasty eating and soft foods ruin your teeth

AMERICANS are the fastest eaters in the world. And, although we give our teeth more care than any other people, still our teeth deteriorate, and our gums are growing soft.

Eating soft food in haste deprives the gums of the stimulation that slow mastication of coarser foods once gave. Consequently, tooth troubles, due to under-stimulated gums, are on the rise. The prevalence of pyorrhea is one item in a long list.

Does your toothbrush show "pink"?

Dental authorities are not insensible to this condition. Today they are preaching and practising the care of the gums as well as the care of the teeth. Thousands of dentists have written us to tell how they combat soft and spongy gums by the use of Ipana Tooth Paste.

In stubborn cases, they prescribe a gum-massage with Ipana *after* the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush. For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of ziratol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and to keep them firm and healthy.

Send for a Trial Tube

Ipana is the great enemy of the "pink" toothbrush. While it stimulates and heals the gums, it cleans the teeth perfectly. And its taste, as you will find, if you send for a trial tube today, is unforgetably good.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Bristol-Myers Co.
69 Rector St.
New York, N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

Name
Address
City
State

HEALS BLEEDING GUMS
IPANA TOOTH PASTE

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

cent. of the highway revenue derived from these counties.

Vehicle license fees produce 9 per cent. of the total funds raised in the counties.

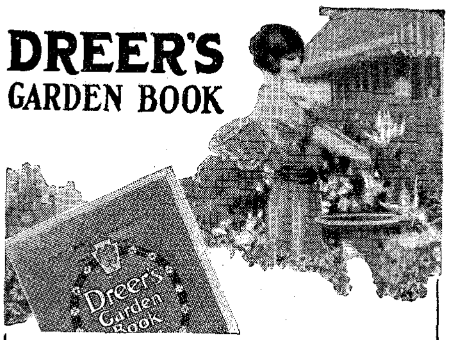
Significant reduction of real property taxation can be made only by reduction of county and local taxes.

The Federal-aided highways now completed, sums up the chief of the bureau, have a total length greater than the equator, and nearly one-third of the more than 26,000 miles was completed within the last fiscal year. At the close of the year, almost 15,000 miles more, it seems, were actually under construction and estimated as more than half done. To any one who has seen the day-by-day governmental care of the long white roads of France, this report does not meet some of the objections raised by the previous writer, Mr. Ullman. At the same time it does show, point out those interested in good roads everywhere, that this sort of Federal activity is getting results. Best of all there is some one to go to with constructive suggestions and programs.

This country, sums up the New York *Tribune*, is well on the way toward realization of what a few years ago was described as a fantastic dream. That is the linking up through a nation-wide network of improved highways of every point in the country with any hamlet, however remote.

CAN AERO ENGINES BE STOPT BY A MYSTERIOUS RAY?

THE clutch of a mysterious hand that can crush the life out of a roaring engine, from any distance, is the latest reputed thriller of science. The story starts in the Black Forest in Germany, in the dark hour before dawn. Up a long mountain road purrs a powerful motor-car. The tense watchful driver can see far ahead the shrouded lights of another car. And from behind now and then the mountain breeze brings the powerful hum of a motor that pursues them both. Suddenly the hum ceases. The driver steps on his accelerator, but as the great motor starts to open up, it goes dead, as suddenly as the car behind. With a quick slam of his brakes, the driver is out of the car, and fumbling at the hood. A hurried inspection by flashlight shows an ignition system gone completely dead—just how or why, who knows? Dark figures in the car bestir themselves. There are hurried instructions, and presently lanterns go bobbing off up and down the road. With dawn comes the news that they are all stalled, miles of motor-cars in the lonely mountains, with their magnetos "*Kaput.*" And who are they? Young Germans who had volunteered to drive their cars at midnight to an unknown destination, prepared for anything that might happen. And now



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is a household word with leading amateur and professional gardeners. You will find it indispensable when planning your garden this year—as a reference book for the latest and best in Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, and for its explicit cultural instructions.

It contains hundreds of photo-engravings, some in natural color, illustrating the Dreer specialties in Vegetables and Flowers.

There is a free copy of this invaluable Garden Book for you, if you will mention this publication.

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714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Ask for shoes with shoe hooks—insist on having what you want.

Display Your Trophies
You won't disfigure wall paper or plaster when you use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-less Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
To Hang Up Things
10c pkts. Sold everywhere. In Canada 15c.
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Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations
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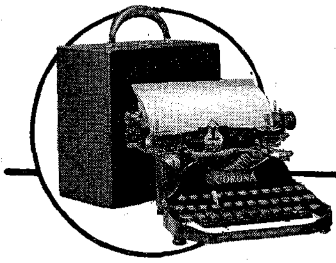
it has happened. Where are they? In the Schwarzwald. Yes, but where? Near that great big Wireless Tower. . . .

So runs one of the stories that filtered back to this country some months ago. Most of those that appeared in the press dispatches were denied as rapidly as they appeared. Sensationalism, pure and simple, said the experts. It is all impossible. Then came a story from France. Whether it came from an aviator or from some Jules Verne sort of novelist, or simply from one of the regular rumor-mongers of the Café de la Paix, remains vague. But it was a good story, anyway, said the critics.

There are parts of Germany, so ran the rumor, that no French airplane has dared to cross for months. There are some parts of Germany no foreign aviator has looked down upon since the war, and that means ever. Every airplane, whether French or otherwise, which tries it, is forced to come down with some mysterious motor trouble. All these assertions, which have been circulated for some months, have been laughed out of court or indignantly denied time after time. Certainly several airplanes of the Franco-Roumanian line were reported in cable dispatches to have had forced landings at about the same place while crossing over Bavaria. But beyond that, facts appeared to be somewhat lacking, observers pointed out, in the rain of conjecture. Nevertheless, there was a considerable discussion in the French papers, of which an article appearing in *The Echo de Paris* in December is a fair example. Under the title of "Stopping Airplane Motors at a Distance," the author, E. Nicolet, an airplane engineer, may be freely translated in part as follows:

> The aeronautical problem of the moment seems to be the stopping of airplanes from a distance. Generalizing and exaggerating the facts as always, might almost bring one to think that one solution, found in Germany, lies in the forced landing of several private airplanes, either French or Allied. The trouble is that these several accidents occurring one right after the other, and of important consequences, were due to the most natural causes.
>
> Common belief, informed by the discoveries having to do with the *pilotless airplane*, is inclined to suspect that it is simply a question of two sides to the same problem. As a matter of fact, there are hardly any points in common between the two propositions. Control from a distance, by means of the wireless governing apparatus, uses a contrivance specially made, provided with complicated gyroscopes, especially prepared by those who intend to direct the machine from the ground. In the other case, they are attempting to hinder or even to completely stop the evolutions of any enemy airplane whatsoever.
>
> How are they going to do this? *A priori* the proceeding is as simple as can be, and as one would immediately suppose, consists in working upon the electric functioning of the engine. In fact, in all ignition motors, airplane or automobile, the explosive mixture is set off in the cylinders by an electric spark, which a



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CORONA was chosen as the official typewriter of the Amundsen Trans-Polar Flight—because Corona *stands up*.

When men want a typewriter for a tough, hard journey, they almost invariably pick Corona.

Colonel Roosevelt carried one on his African and Brazilian explorations. MacMillan, Martin Johnson, Roy Chapman Andrews—all praise Corona's durability. You'll rarely find a big explorer who does *not* own a Corona.

If you want to own a typewriter that will *stand up, even under abuse*—mail the coupon and let us tell you more about Corona.

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
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Corona costs only $50 complete with carrying case. There's a Corona dealer listed in your phone book.

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Please send me your latest Corona literature and the address of the nearest Corona store.

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Decidedly Better

You'll Like the Flavor

The first taste of Kraft Cheese is remembered as a rare treat. It is the rich mellow flavor and appetizing freshness that is so captivating.

And it is this flavor, this freshness and wholesome goodness that has made the name Kraft a synonym everywhere for all that is best in cheese.

Kraft Cheese may be imitated in size and shape or style of package, but never in quality. There is no such thing as "Just the same as Kraft Cheese." Write for Free Recipe Book L2.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

magneto or some similar contrivance produces. A cylinder will not function if the corresponding spark plug does not produce a spark. To stop the magneto from functioning is to stop at one blow the entire ignition system.

The astonishing progress of electricity, and especially that of wireless, justifies the hypothesis and renders it plausible. All the same, it does not seem at this particular moment that the result can be obtained in any practical fashion, and here are some of the reasons.

The functioning of the magneto is based on the rapid variations of an electric impulse, that is to say, electric waves, across a conducting wire coil. It would appear natural, then, by the aid of electric waves which one can actually send out, to produce in the magneto an action opposed to that of the impulse which produces the spark. One is faced, however, with the following difficulties:

1. An electric wave, such as is given out by an antenna or other similar device, loses its intensity very rapidly, for this force varies inversely as the square of the distance. That, of course, is known to all wireless amateurs who understand that as one moves the sending station away, it becomes more and more difficult to capture the waves, and consequently to receive the signals.

2. Moreover, in wireless telegraphy, the energy put into play by the waves is infinite. It rays out from the sending station in all directions, that is to say along the radii of a sphere of which the original source would be the center, whence comes a great and rapid loss in intensity. As a matter of fact, to increase the range of these sending stations, while utilizing to the highest degree an energy as weak as possible, they have been trying for a long time to *orient* the waves, that is to say, to send them in one direction, or more or less along rather narrowly determined lines of concentration.

This is comparable to a light whose rays are dispersed in all directions and which one is able to focus in one direction only by the aid of mirrors. In this way there is concentrated in a very narrow focus all the luminous intensity radiated from the source and this makes it possible to throw it to great distances. It is the principle of lighthouses, and of light projectors. However, such a result has not yet been obtained in electricity in any such practical way.

3. Supposing this first problem has been solved, and we admit that it might be possible to stop an airplane magneto by directing upon it a concentration of electric waves of sufficient energy, analogous to a focused light. Next it must be taken into account that the impulse created in a magneto is very powerful, and that in order to neutralize it, would require the use of sources of immense electric energy. It follows that in all likelihood the beforementioned concentrated ray, like that of a lighthouse, could not be made to go more than a certain distance, and that consequently the airplane could escape it if it were at a sufficient distance, or, to put the matter more simply, if it flew high enough. Experience alone could determine the limits of the active zone and the neutral zone.

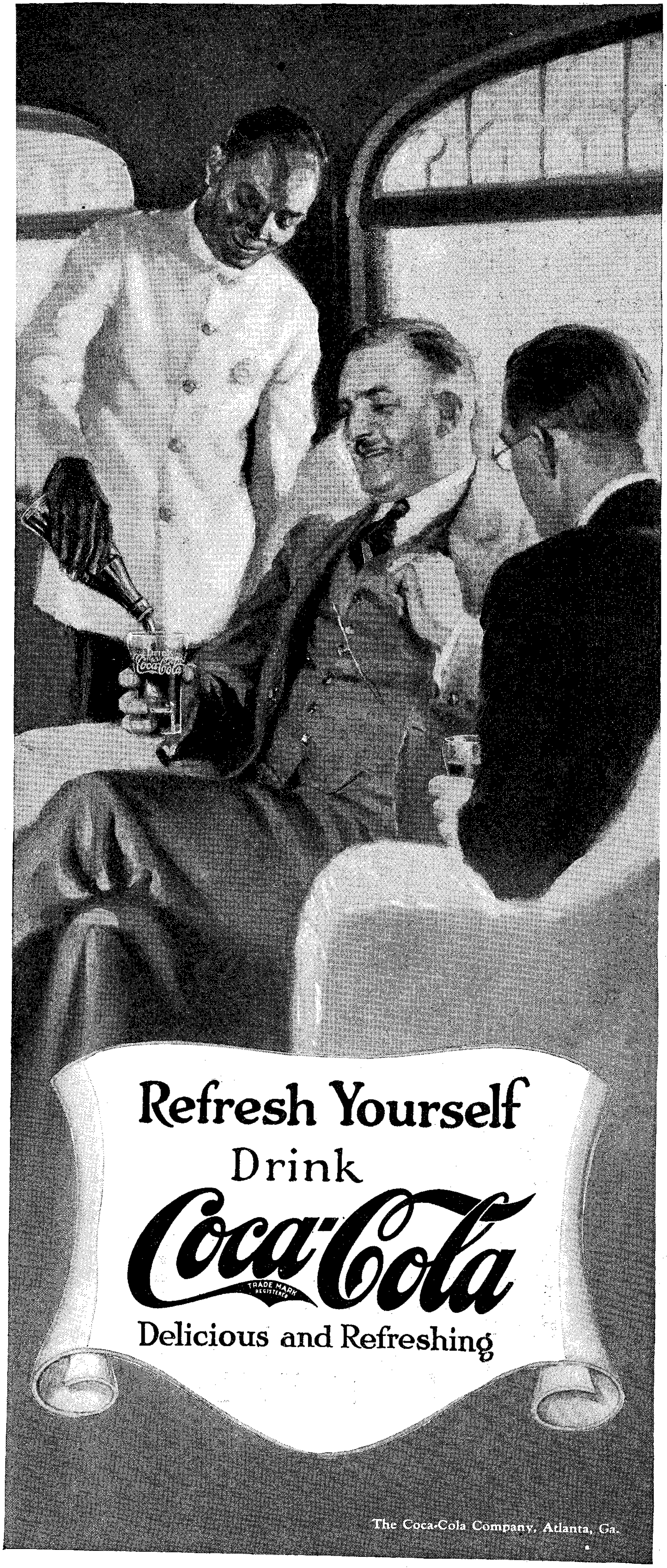
Such seems to me to be the problem in its entirety. It remains to ask oneself if there is not also a remedy, a defense, or, to put it another way, if the everlasting story of the gun and the armor plate alternately neutralizing each other, will not have here another application.

It is possible, concludes the author, that such a discovery may be in process of working out. It is theoretically possible. The results, however, says he, will almost at once be checked by measures taken on the other side to neutralize the ray. As a matter of fact, this appears to be what is actually happening, if we may believe the various dispatches most recently appearing. Here, for instance, is one which the New York *Times* quotes from another French paper as follows:

> Following up its article describing the demonstration of the device for halting motors of automobiles from a distance, the *Liberté* this afternoon publishes an interview with an official of the Air Ministry, in which it is revealed that the French Government is in touch with successful experiments which are being carried along similar lines. The problem of applying the invention to the halting of motors in airplanes is also capable of solution, according to this official. This statement is based on the declarations of a very eminent specialist.
>
> Yesterday's demonstration, according to this official, is another confirmation of the information received of the progress of this work in Germany. So far, he says, the Germans have succeeded in halting automobile motors only, and that at a short distance, and none of the motor trouble of the eight airplanes of the Franco-Roumanian line, which were forced to descend at the same spot in Bavaria, was due to wireless waves. He also says that the perfecting of the process will be followed immediately by a counter-invention to protect airplanes against it. This opinion is also held by M. Flandrin, president of the Aero Club and a former Air Minister, who says that if the announcement is true the discovery will revolutionize aeronautics.
>
> The director of aeronautics at the Military Academy of St. Cyr, without being acquainted with the invention, says that if it does all that is claimed for it, it is of great importance, and he urged that the secret be strictly guarded for the Army air service.

The attitude of the United States seems to have been consistently one of skepticism, no matter how often the story comes up abroad. For instance, a Washington dispatch of the paper just quoted, announces:

> Reports that French and German electrical engineers have perfected a device by which motors on automobiles, and perhaps airplanes, can be stopt from a distance, have been investigated by Army radio and engineering experts, and found to be exaggerated.
>
> The investigations were made at places where reports said the devices had been successfully demonstrated in France and Germany, but as yet nothing has been discovered by the Army experts to indicate that the device has been found practicable.
>
> The Army's investigations will be continued, in the belief that some of the experiments, particularly those being conducted in Northern Bavaria, may ultimately succeed. American observers are convinced that if the desired result can once be attained it will lead to complications of the most difficult sort in the operation of air-



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

craft, watercraft and motorized vehicles of all sorts in future wars.

That this whole idea sounds like the "marvelous imaginings of the redoubtable Baron Munchausen, the tallest liar on record," is the identical point of view of papers like the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and the Oshkosh *Northwestern*. Yet, after all, admits the former, people have been taught caution in denying scientific possibilities and unknown forces.

A repetition of the story from Paris that an engineer there, by doing some mysterious thing in a house, could "bring to a sudden and full stop any motor-driven vehicle passing in the street," was received with continued doubt. An editorial writer in *Popular Radio* (New York) analyzed and commented on this story as follows:

> The report is surrounded by too much secrecy as to the names, dates, places and the like to have much weight as a scientific document. We imagine that the engineering world will wait without much excitement until this atmosphere of mystery has been dispelled. It is interesting, however, to inquire whether such an interference with the operation of internal combustion engines is possible at all on the basis of what we now know about radio waves.
>
> There are two ways, theoretically, in which such interference might be accomplished; *first*, by disturbing the current in the ignition circuit, and, *second*, by generating enough heat in the metal parts of the engine to destroy some essential element of it, as, for example, a part of the wiring or some delicate adjustment of the carbureter.
>
> The Paris reports mention the automobiles as being able to proceed again at once as soon as the interfering influence was removed. If this is correct there could not have been any interference of the second class, accompanied by actual destruction of parts. The same is true, according to the reports, of the alleged interference with airplanes and automobiles in Germany. We must inquire, therefore, whether it is possible to have interference of the first class, that is, a disturbance of the current in the ignition system.
>
> It is very difficult to see how this could be accomplished. It is quite possible, of course, to project radio waves, either by broadcast or in directed beams, and to have them impinge against the engine of an automobile or an airplane. But the voltage thus generated in the metal parts of the engine would be at most a small fraction of a volt, quite comparable in amount with the voltages generated in ordinary radio antennas close to transmitting stations. The superposition of tiny voltages like this on the considerable voltages of the ignition circuits could have no perceptible effect.
>
> Furthermore, the metal parts of the engine, such as the cylinders and the metal cases of the magneto or spark coils, would act as shields and would absorb the major part of the radio energy. All in all, an interfering effect by any known kind of radio waves on engine ignition seems very improbable even if the waves are projected in more or less concentrated beams.

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An actual heat effect sufficient to melt fine wires or delicate metal parts would be much more probable. Indeed, such effects were obtained by Tesla with his powerful oscillators many years ago. Wires were melted and lamps lit at distances up to many feet away from the transmitting coils.

But such effects would be permanent and do not explain the reported observations either in Germany or in Paris. If these observations are true at all (which is, of course, still an open question), they are probably produced by some entirely new procedure the nature of which it is difficult even to surmise.

With the first of the year came the news from England that the idea was being taken seriously by at least some people there. Quoting again from *The Times:*

> Great Britain possesses a contrivance similar to the method the Germans were reported last fall to have discovered for putting the magnetos of airplane motors out of action by radio, according to *The Daily Mail* to-day.
>
> Experiments with this device, says the newspaper, led to the discovery that by providing for the insulation of magnetos the effect of the contrivance could be counteracted.
>
> When the British planes are fitted with insulation, *The Daily Mail* adds, they will be able to fly with their engines proof against such radio impulses as the Germans have devised.

With the discussion well under way everywhere, a radio dispatch to the New York *Tribune* appeared to put the matter in a still different light, as follows:

> Reports circulated for many months concerning a new German invention likely to revolutionize modern scientific warfare, which hitherto have been assiduously denied by German spokesmen, are now confirmed by no less an authority than Prof. Oswald Flamm.
>
> Professor Flamm is one of Germany's foremost scientists and naval constructors, and the inventor of the much-advertised stabilization device making possible the construction of submarines of 7,000 tons' displacement, with a cruising radius of 23,000 miles—submarines that can travel around the world without touching a point for reserve supplies. Flamm is also the inventor of the 10,000-ton mine-layer, capable of carrying 1,000 mines of a ton each, which, he says, could blockade the Panama Canal, the mouth of the Thames, or any other point in a single night.
>
> Discussing his 7,000-ton submarine with a *Tribune* representative, Professor Flamm made the amazing assertion that by virtue of its power to go under water it could make itself immune from attacks by "a certain new force." Asked what new force he meant, he explained that German physicists had discovered a marvelous new power—certain mysterious rays which had the remarkable property of being able to put land artillery, battle-ships, airplanes and all moving motors out of action at a considerable range and perform other uncanny feats on various kinds of mechanism employed in modern warfare.
>
> This is the same discovery which received so much publicity last year, but of which no confirmation from trustworthy sources was obtainable. It is now confirmed for the first time by Professor Flamm.
>
> The *Tribune* representative gathered

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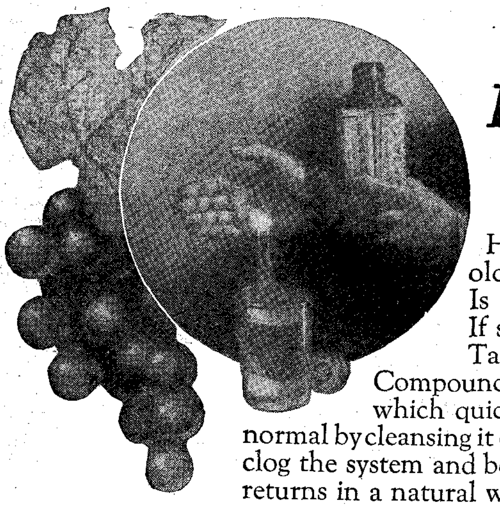

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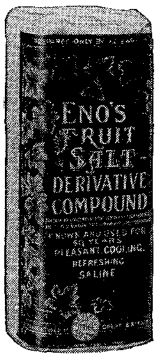

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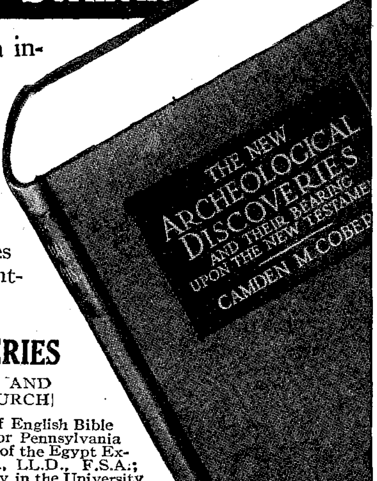

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

from Flamm's remarks that experiments in the use of the new rays are now under way at many big power plants in Germany, particularly in the south and southwest.

Professor Flamm described a remarkable experience he had recently with this new force while on a visit to South Germany as one of a party of investigating scientists. The party set out in four large automobiles on which the power of the rays was to be tested. The chauffeurs were kept in complete ignorance of the experiment.

Suddenly the cars came to a standstill. The chauffeurs got out and made careful examination of the motors, but could discover no apparent cause for the stoppage. The rays had done their work and the observers were delighted.

With these same rays, Professor Flamm assured the *Tribune* representative, artillery, no matter how powerful, whether on land or sea, could be put out of action and rendered useless.

"Flamm's other name is Flimm," announced Dr. Lee de Forest, the radio expert, through the pages of the same paper the next day. "Not a chance, not a chance," he told a reporter. He said while he was in Germany he tried to discover the basis for the report that the Germans had made a discovery that enabled them to make inoperative, by wireless, all types of electric instruments. He added:

"I could not get the faintest line on any such discovery or invention. The reports were based on forced landings made by French planes in Germany. In every case it was established that there was some cause within the engine itself, a cause that was identified.

"If a permanent magnet were brought into a very intense high frequency, electric magnetic field, it would lose its magnetism, and that would cause the magnet to cease to function. But it would take a perfectly terrific force to demagnetize, and I have not the slightest idea that it can be done."

Black magic, then, is the realm in which the matter seems to have been left for the moment. In Germany, France, England, and in this country, even in our own Air Service, there appear to be individuals who take the possibilities very seriously. "It doesn't seem credible," expresses the average attitude in this country, and there seems to be a wide-spread tendency to maintain open minds, but rather skeptical ones. After the scientists and the pseudo-scientists have fought the matter out, it will be time enough, they say, to get excited about it. In the meanwhile to most of the press it furnishes a good text on the prospects of "making war still more hideous." Perhaps in this way, add several, will be found the open road to peace. If war is to become so terrifying that people will dread its risks, let the scientists and inventors go ahead and "make it as hideous as possible."

The news of this invention, if invention it is, filtering during the last year out of Germany, has attracted many people's attention to Germany's aviation activity. There was recently presented in the Paris *Petit Journal* a striking review of the progress made by Germany in reconstructing her military air force. This analysis, written by Maurice Bouilloux-Lafont, Deputy from Finisterre and chairman of the Aeronautic and Military Committees of the chamber, was copied in American papers as follows:

"The Reich's activities tending to re-create a powerful military air service are of two kinds:

"1. War construction prohibited inside Germany is carried on outside.

2. Inside Germany a persistent effort is being made to break the shackles imposed on military construction by the Inter-Allied Control Commission.

"The branches established by the German aeronautical industry beyond the Reich's frontiers are being multiplied. We find notably:

"In Russia—Junkers, Albatros, L. F. G.

"In Finland and Denmark—Brandenburg, Rohrback Metal Aeroplän.

"At Riga—Sabatnig.

'In Italy—Darnier.

'In Roumania—Brandenburg.

"In Spain—Zeppelin.

"In the United States—Junkers.

"In Holland, Fokker is working on his own account. According to the London *Times* this house recently shipped 500 planes to Russia, where the German aeronautical industry exercises not only practical monopoly of the exploitation of aerial lines but also a monopoly of plane manufacture.

"In Denmark, the factory for airplanes and hydroplanes built by Rohrback near Copenhagen occupies, as if by chance, a site commanding the Drogden. The Drogden is a channel between Denmark and Sweden. Denmark plans, with the aid of Great Britain, to deepen it so as to permit the passage of heavy draft tonnage entering the Baltic. Thus Great Britain could eventually withdraw her fleet from the view of the batteries on the German coast. But the Germans have rendered that precaution illusory.

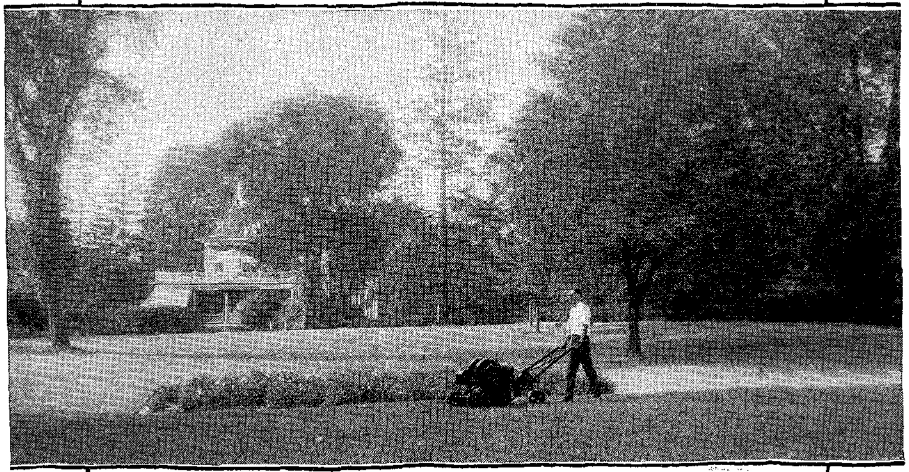
"In Italy, the engineer Darnier, whose technical ability is widely recognized, has established branches at Marina di Pisa. His factories are certainly in close and constant relations with the firm of Zeppelin-Darnier, of Friedrichshaven.

"German factories abroad completely escape the control of the Aeronautic Commission set up by the Allies in Germany.

"They have every facility for studying, and for experimenting, and for drafting and setting up models and prototypes for airplanes.

"Under the cover of exportations, the German factories ship to their foreign branches separate parts, which the latter assemble, and which increase German productive capacity outside Germany, in anticipation of the time when production may be resumed within the Reich.

"In short, in defiance of the Allies, the foreign branches are making ready for this eventuality: that when Germany believes the hour of revenge has struck she will be able in less than a year, thanks to her formidable industrial organization, to reconstitute at home a first-class military air service, with all the latest improvements, and equal, if not superior, in offensive power to that of any other country—even of France."



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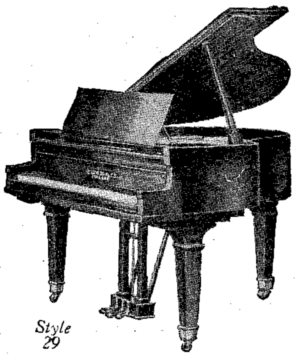

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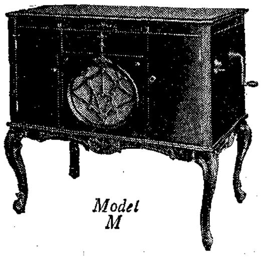

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS PER HEAD FOR TAXES

Taking account of the work of all our tax-collectors—for the Federal Government and State governments, our counties, towns, villages and school districts—the total revenue taken annually from the people of the United States is more than $7,000,000,000, or an average of $68.37 for every man, woman and child or $350 for each family. At least that was the average collected in 1922, when total taxes amounted to $7,433,081,000, so the Census Bureau announced the other day. As the figures are reported in the press dispatches from Washington:

> Taxes collected by the Federal Government in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, amounted to $3,204,133,000, which was almost five times the amount collected in 1912.
>
> The per capita amount of the Government's taxes was $29.47.
>
> The sources from which the Federal Government's taxes came were: Customs duties, $562,189,000; income and profits taxes, $1,691,090,000; other miscellaneous internal revenue taxes, $935,699,000; tax on circulation of national banks, $4,304,000; and Federal Reserve franchise taxes, $10,851,000.
>
> Taxes collected by other than the Federal Government totaled $4,228,948,000, or an average of $38.90 for each person. General property taxes were $3,329,380,000, or 78.7 per cent. of the total. Special taxes, including inheritance, income, etc., contributed $258,034,000; poll taxes, $29,190,000; licenses and permits, $408,597,000; and special assessments, $203,747,000.
>
> The State governments collected $867,468,000 in taxes, an increase of 183 per cent. over 1912; the counties collected $742,331,000, an increase of 141 per cent.; cities and other incorporated places collected $1,627,339,000, an increase of about 80 per cent.; townships collected $151,318,000; school districts $738,433,000; and all other civil divisions, $102,069,000.

New Yorkers are worse off than the average American, contends the New York *World*, which tells us that:

> The general average of State and local taxation is $38.90 per capita. But in New York City the average is $699.4, an excess of $31.04. Add this sum to the general average for the country and the per capita burden in New York would be $99.41. This means close to $500 a family.

Not that the average family in New York pays $500 in taxes directly—

> But somebody pays. Taxes are not the only factor in living costs, but they play a far greater part than is commonly understood. In New York City two months' rent goes for taxes. Every tenant who goes to court under the rent laws knows that taxation is listed by the landlord as an expense to justify rent. Income and corporation taxes are charged to business costs as realty taxes are to rents, and four or five sets of overhead charges intervene between the consumer and the producer.

The increase of the tax burden is what impresses the New York *Journal of Commerce:* "Federal taxes were five times those of 1912; the increase in State collections was 183 per cent., while counties levied taxes of 141 per cent., and cities and other incorporated places 80 per cent. in excess of those in 1912." In the case of the Federal Government, of course, the increase is largely due to the war. And yet for much of the additional taxation there is said to be no such excuse. According to *The Journal of Commerce:*

> The simple truth is that we, always an extravagant people, have in recent years got into the habit of squandering public funds on an enormous scale apparently in the idea that being relatively untouched by the war our resources are inexhaustible. The time has now come when we must call a halt or suffer very seriously in consequence. Tax-burdens have become all but unbearable, and the outlook is none too encouraging. Few if any politicians are in a mood to reduce them or to consent, if they can avoid it, to that reduction in expenditures which alone renders lower taxes possible.

HIGH COST OF "WHITE WAY" ELECTRIC ADVERTISING

What is probably the most famous advertisement in the world is now approaching the end of its glittering career, *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us, for the electric Wrigley chewing-gum ad at 44th Street and Broadway, New York, is to be taken down, not to be replaced, and the block on which it stands is to be demolished. This bit of news leads the writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to reflect on the high cost of advertising of this kind, which forms so conspicuous a background for night life in New York's theatrical district and in lesser "white ways" on many a Main Street. The Wrigley sign is the most expensive of them all. It "cost $100,000 a year rental, and in the seven years it has existed it represented $700,000 of the $40,000,000 spent thus for advertising Wrigley products." But there are plenty of other sign-boards in Times Square which paid rental enough to make the buildings on which they stood more profitable as sign-boards than a new modern building would be on the same ground. One of these buildings, for instance, carried three signs which cost the advertisers $14,000 a month. Other interesting facts about Great White Way advertising are thus set down:

> An instance of costs is that of a shoe-lace company which found it could afford $3,000 a month for a sign. One of the biggest publishers in the world paid a similar sum for a sign advertising his two New York dailies and, subsequently, his motion pictures. The Ide collar sign, 47th Street and Broadway, costs $6,000 a month, burns 4,000 lights, and measures 53 by 49 feet. On the same building Macy's 50 by 54 foot sign costs $5,000 a month. At 49th Street the Clicquot Club sign costs $6,000 a month, burns 4,957 lights, and is 57 by 75 feet. The Socony display at Columbus Circle costs over $5,000 a month, being 60 by 70 feet and using 5,600 lights; Pure Oil Co. paid $4,000 a month for a sign which it had early this year.
>
> Building owners, in many cases, use their own signs, such as the 200 by 70 foot sign of the Rivoli Theater, burning 1,800 25-watt lamps. Macy's store has four signs, two 24 by 79 feet and two 24 by 67 feet, burning 4,282 lights. The letters are 18 feet high. Gotham National Bank has the distinction of having the highest sign in New York, and the only bank building with a roof-top sign. It displays two signs 347 feet above street-level, each 68 by 80 feet, with 12-foot letters spelling the bank's name. The "M" uses 61 lamps, the "I" 18, and a total of 1,456 50-watt lamps are used. Fisk Tire Co. has two 36 by 117 foot signs using 856 75-watt lamps, each letter being 25 feet high.

Outside of Times Square two of the most notable signs are that of Colgate & Company in Jersey City, with letters 42 feet high, and that of the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company in Long Island City with 32-foot letters. While there are a number of choice strategic electric-sign sights in other places in New York City, the Times Square area holds the preeminence, because, as *The Wall Street Journal* puts it, "in the parlance of outdoor advertising men" this is a 24-hour district with "circulation" of 1,200,000 every 24 hours. They point out there are 46 theaters and 27 hotels in a five-block radius, and that most of New York's 300,000 daily visitors pass there." *The Wall Street Journal* continues:

> Business of finding, leasing and selling locations is handled by large agencies operating all over the country. Their service includes building, erecting and maintaining signs along with providing copy, artistical work, and other efforts. For this they have assembling plants, studios, real-estate departments, artists, carpenters, draftsmen, steel-erectors, lawyers, landscapers, inspection crews, and other employees. In fact, even such big companies as Standard Oil find it more advantageous to operate through agencies and pay a net rental than doing the work themselves.
>
> Huge amounts of labor and materials are used in sign-making. An instance is the Gotham Bank sign, with 80 tons of steel riveted by a ton of rivets and built to withstand

35 pounds wind-pressure to the square inch. The Socony sign at Columbus Circle has about nine miles of main cable, while Macy's four signs required more than eleven miles of wiring. Signs are painted three times a year, while spectacular displays in Times Square have to be inspected four times nightly to replace burned-out lamps. In few cases can more than a third of the space of roof-top signs be used for copy. The balance has to be left empty to reduce wind-pressure.

Evolution of poster and electric sign advertising started fifteen years ago to change the old method of painting any stone, barn or other space along highways. Then the biggest advertisers were whisky, beer, and cigaret makers. The latter are still among the largest users. In place of the former two agencies find new clients covering a wide range of products, from shoe-laces to banks. One of the largest signs in Chicago is of religious nature, exhorting the public to "Go to Church."

Middle West banks have long used electric signs and billboards, but first use in the East was by a Brooklyn group of savings banks last year, with a slogan "Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank."

Development of electric-sign advertising is nice business for companies selling electricity. As electric signs find their greatest use in New York City, Consolidated Gas gets a large electric business through its subsidiary, New York Edison. Between the Battery and 135th Street there are 9,500 outdoor signs using 1,000,000 lamps. Broadway leads all other thoroughfares with 1,360 signs using 350,000 lamps.

AMAZING PROSPERITY OF FIVE-AND-TEN-CENT STORES

NO part of the romantic story of American business seems "more like a tale out of the Arabian Nights than the chapter contributed by the five-and-ten-cent stores," remarks the New York *Herald*. Forty-five years ago, it notes, Frank W. Woolworth opened his first "five-cent store" with five dollars in cash capital. Last year, "the four leading five-and ten-cent store companies in the country sold $331,000,000 worth of goods—an average expenditure of thirty dimes apiece for every person in the country." Mr. Woolworth himself saw the business he started grow from sales of $6,750 a year to sales of $107,000,000, and in 1923 the Woolworth sales amounted to $193,000,000. As we read further in *The Herald*—

> The sales of the four leading five-and-ten-cent store companies—Woolworth, Kresge, Kress, and McCrory—were 18 per cent. greater in 1923 than in 1922. Boom year or depression year, sales increase just the same.
>
> In no year since 1914 have the five-and-ten-cent stores as a whole failed to show a substantial advance in sales over the year before. This is true not only of the four companies combined but of each of them separately. Nor is this the result merely of the continuous opening of new stores. For in no year since 1914 has any one of the four leading companies failed to show an increase over the preceding year in its average sales for each store. The aggregate sales of the four leading companies in 1923 were 245 per cent. greater than in 1913.

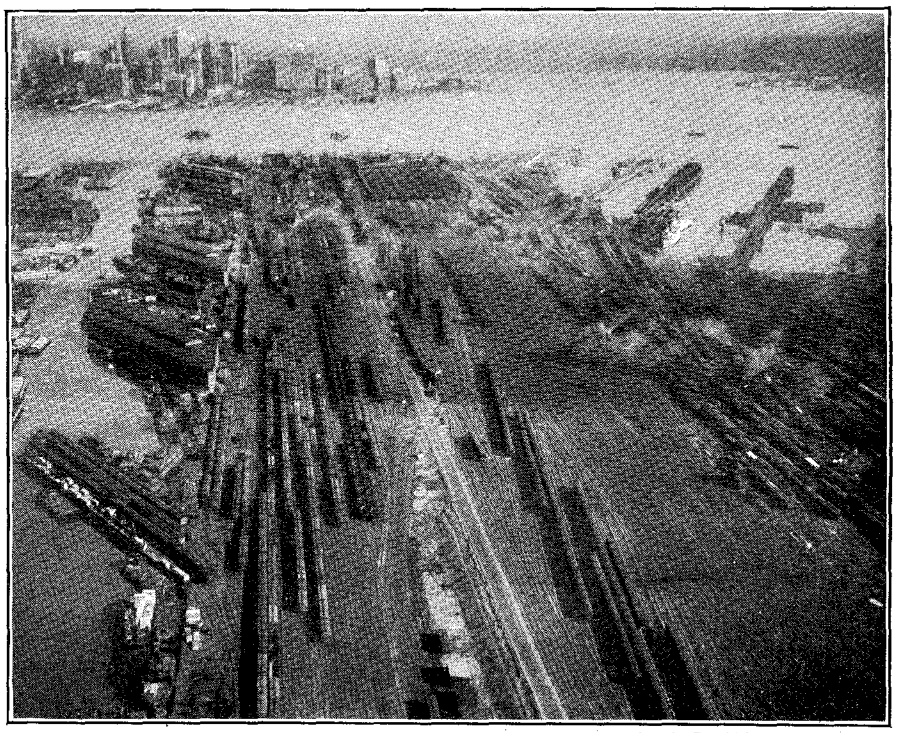


Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp

Broad Views—
for FAR-SIGHTED INVESTORS

Great railroads and terminals must be constantly improved to meet the country's needs for efficient transportation.

The far-sighted investor places a portion of his funds in the bonds of good railroad and vital terminal companies, not only because the properties themselves have immense actual value, but also because they are bound to become increasingly important to national prosperity.

Every such bond offered to investors by The National City Company has been painstakingly analyzed for sound values. Come into the local office, or write, and a copy of the current issue of "Recommended Bonds" will be gladly given to you.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING NEW YORK

The National City Company
National City Bank Building, New York

Offices in more than 50 leading cities throughout the World

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

$120,000 in Less Than 27 Years!

BARRON'S Weekly recently said, "The chances are about a million to one against anyone who tries to accumulate any important sum of money by pure luck."

Yet, the man who saves just $1000 each six months, investing it in 5½% bonds, with interest reinvested semi-annually, will have $40,000 in 13½ years, $80,000 only 7½ years later, and $120,000 in 5½ years more—less than 27 years.

Systematic investing is the simplest, most valuable habit in the world. The longer it is continued, the more rapidly do its profits increase.

Hand in hand with systematic investing goes the selection of an established Investment House. Its standing among bankers and other exacting investors is a true test of its carefulness and responsibility, which assure the full success of any investment plan.

In our new booklet are valuable facts about systematic bond-buying. Write for booklet L-2.

William R. Compton Company
INVESTMENT BONDS

ST. LOUIS NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON CINCINNATI NEW ORLEANS

6R797

INDIVIDUAL BANKING
Multiplied By 210,000

Instead of considering our large volume of business *en masse*, we regard *each* transaction as being of importance to ourselves as well as to the customer concerned. Our volume is merely the result of multiplying the business of one average customer by 210,000, the total number of our customers.

We are able to give each customer the advantages of a large organization combined with the close personal co-operation of a neighborhood bank.

Whether your business is local, national or international it will receive from us—

"An Extra Measure of Service"

The CONTINENTAL *and*
COMMERCIAL
BANKS
CHICAGO
Resources More than $500,000,000

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 6.—Serious disturbances against Communist dictatorship in the Soviet Government are reported in the Kharkov district of Russia, according to a dispatch from Riga, Latvia.

Austria and Roumania sign a commercial treaty, based on the most-favored-nation principle.

The French Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Poincaré a vote of confidence, which permits him to decree economy measures, subject to parliamentary ratification after action is taken.

February 7.—The Italian and Russian Governments sign a commercial treaty, thus establishing *de jure* recognition of the Russian Soviet Government.

February 8.—In accepting British recognition, the Soviet Government informs Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain that mutual confidence and non-interference in internal affairs are indispensable for strengthening friendly relations.

February 9.—British authorities in the Cologne zone of the occupied area reach an agreement with the French occupational authorities whereby the Franco-Belgian railway administration will send trains through the British zone, thus restoring the railway conditions existing before the occupation of the Ruhr.

February 10.—Mexican Federal forces overwhelmingly defeat the rebels on the banks of the Lerma River at Ocotlan, according to a report by General Amaro to President Obregon. Heavy casualties on both sides are reported.

February 11.—Mexican Federal troops take possession of Vera Cruz, following its recent evacuation by the rebels.

February 12.—The lid of the sarcophagus of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen is raised for the first time in thirty-two centuries, disclosing a mummy case covered with gold and made in the likeness of the king.

J. Ramsay MacDonald makes his first address as Prime Minister, and says that the Labor party's diplomacy will be "perfectly straight, absolutely frank, quite considerate and only asking for similar response from the other side."

DOMESTIC

February 6.—Former President Woodrow Wilson is buried in a crypt in the Chapel of the Nativity of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Washington.

February 7.—President Coolidge orders an inquiry into the charge that "allied interests of the Standard Oil" have cornered the crude oil supply and increased gasoline prices.

The Senate Committee investigating the oil-lease cases accepts the advice of Attorneys Strawn and Pomerene, the special counsel named by the President to prosecute the Teapot Dome and the Elk Hills oil-lease cases, that it could not force Albert B. Fall to testify against his will without granting him immunity from prosecution, and releases him from the subpena under which he had been held.

February 8.—By a vote of 247 to 133 the House of Representatives rejects the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would prohibit tax-exempt securities.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is sentenced to serve not less than one and not more than two years in Sing Sing Penitentiary for forgery in the third degree in altering books of account to cover a division of commissions. His bail is continued, pending an appeal.

February 9.—Herrin, Illinois, is occupied by additional State troops as the result of a riot between wets and drys, in which a constable was killed and a deputy sheriff seriously wounded.

American contributions for Russian relief total $58,000,000, according to officials of the American Relief Administration.

The resignation of William H. Anderson from the State superintendency of the Anti-Saloon League of New York has been accepted, it is announced by the vice-president of the League.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, as reported by the House Appropriation Committee, calls for $271,942,867, which is $4,453,000 less than budget estimates and $23,024,000 less than the amount allotted the Navy by Congress a year ago.

February 11.—By a vote of 47 to 34, the Senate adopts Senator Robinson's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the President immediately request the resignation of Edwin Denby as Secretary of the Navy. President Coolidge replies to the Senate's action by saying that no official recognition can be given to such a resolution, as the matter is outside the jurisdiction of the Senate, but that he will take all proper action.

William G. McAdoo, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, testifies before the Senate Committee investigating the Teapot Dome oil lease that his only connection with Mr. Doheny was in representing him in Mexico, where Mr. McAdoo worked to prevent the confiscation of oil properties by the Mexican Government.

Attorney-General Daugherty requests to be heard on the Senate resolution asking for his resignation.

Lieut.-Com. Zachary Landsdowne is placed in command of the airship *Shenandoah*, replacing Com. Frank R. McCrary, announces Rear-Adm. William A. Moffett.

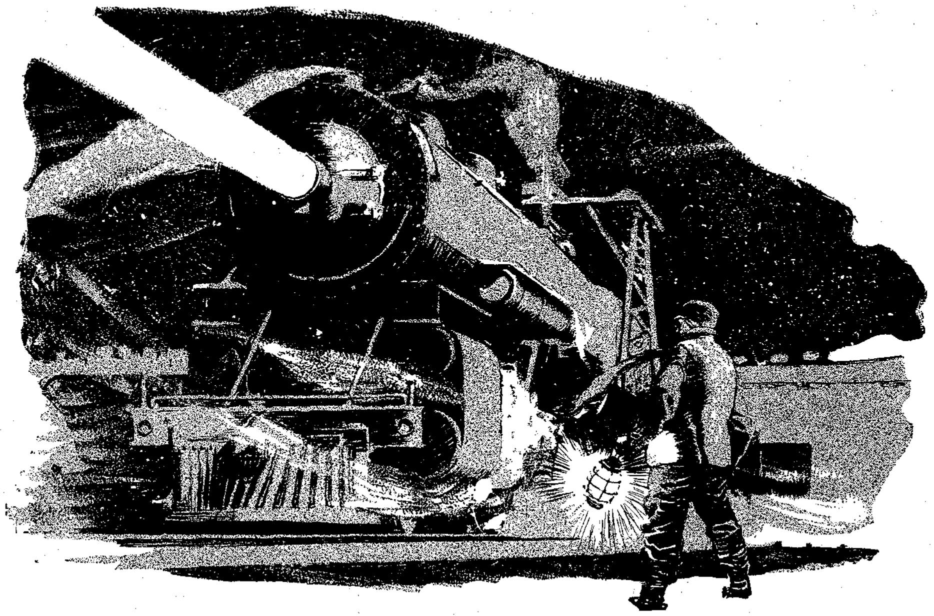
Representative Edwin L. Davis of Tennessee introduces a resolution for the investigation of the United States Shipping Board and all subsidiary agencies.

The Federal Trade Commission issues a complaint charging principal agricultural machinery-makers and about 500 local implement dealers of Atlantic coast States with conspiracy to restrain trade by cutting off machinery supplies to farmers' cooperative associations.

Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, who attempted to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft evader, arrives in New York.

February 12.—In an address before the National Republican Club of New York President Coolidge urges the necessity of tax-revision and of prompt Federal aid for farmers; defends the sale of arms to the Obregon Government; speaks against a soldier bonus, and says that he will prosecute all criminally connected with oil leases without fear and without regard to party.

Official announcement is made that William Joseph Simmons, Emperor and founder of the Ku Klux Klan, has resigned as Emperor and as a Klansman and disposed of all his interests in the order for $145,500.



New York Central's
11,000,000 *horse-power*

THE steam and electric locomotives in service on the New York Central Lines have an aggregate capacity of 11,000,000 horse-power. This is equal to a third of all the power used in the manufacturing industries of the country.

Operating and maintaining this great transportation power plant cost last year $169,000,000, or 33 per cent of the total operating expenses. The men on the engines earned $34,000,000. In the fireboxes was burned $54,000,000 worth of coal. Repairs, another large item, took $54,000,000.

Adequate power is the first necessity of efficient transportation service. The capacity of the New York Central Lines to meet the test of heavy traffic—as was so strikingly shown in the war emergency—is in no small measure due to the New York Central policy of maintaining a power reserve to meet abnormal traffic demands.

New York Central locomotives—whether designed to haul hundred-car coal trains or the *Twentieth Century Limited*—are all built to special New York Central specifications, and year after year represent the highest achievement in American locomotive construction.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Corns

Lift Off – No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit. Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Don't neglect a Cold

Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It has all the healing properties of the old-fashioned mustard plaster but none of the unpleasant features.

Musterole is not messy to apply and does not blister.

At the first sneeze or sniffle take the little white jar of Musterole from the bathroom shelf and rub the ointment gently over the congested spot.

With a tingling warmth it penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

***To Mothers:* Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.**

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. R.," New York City.—A *rope of sand* is an illusion; something having the appearance of strength but in reality useless. The phrase came into the language about the year 1600.

There is a Latin proverb which runs: "Ex arena funiculum nectis" which, freely translated, is: "You are weaving a rope of sand," that is, you are engaged in an impossible task. This comes from an ancient proverb recorded in Harper's "Latin Dictionary," edited by Lewis and Short. The authority cited for it is L. Junius Moderatus Columella, a writer on Agriculture, A. D. 50—10 Præfatio, Section 4 (end): "Ut, quod aiunt Græci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenæ funis effici non possit" (Greek 'Εξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν).

"B. W.," East Orange, N. J.—The spelling *glamour* has remained unchanged in the United States and Great Britain since the introduction of the word into the literary language. It came to us from the Scots where *glamour* originally meant "to cast a spell upon persons by the eye," a sort of bewitching or enchantment, fascination or witchery, characterized as the "evil eye," a malignant influence radiating from the eyes, spoken of in our own day as the "glad eye." The "evil eye" is said to have blighted many of the lives that have come under its influence, and bad luck, illness, disease, and even death have attended those who have been overlooked, and in later years cases of the exercise of this baneful influence, a malignant power known as "malicious animal magnetism," have been known to react upon the very persons who have employed it to obtain their ends. The *glamour-gift* is the power of enchantment or fascination.

The word *glamour* was used by Dunbar (1460-1520) in "Johnny Faa, Ritson's Scottish Poems," ii, 176, and in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," canto iii, page 37, in the Notes of which it is explained as follows: "*Glamour*, in the legends of Scottish superstition, means the magic power of imposing on the eyesight of the spectators, so that the appearance of an object shall be totally different from the reality. The transformation of Michael Scott by the Witch of Falsehope was a genuine operation of *glamour*. Michael went to her one morning to put her skill to the test. She denied any knowledge of the necromantic art. While in conversation with her, he laid his wand inadvertently on the table, which the Witch observing snatched it up and struck him with it. He immediately felt the force of the charm, rushed out of the house, but as the charm had given him the external appearance of a hare his servant, who was waiting without, set Michael's own greyhounds upon him, and they pursued him so close that to obtain a moment's breathing that he might reverse the charm, Michael was compelled to take refuge in a common sewer."

There is a popular superstition that the four-leaved clover is the most effectual antidote to the influence of *glamour*. Zachary Boyd in his "Battell of the Soul in Death," *Last Battell*, i, 68, published in 1619, wrote: "Whatever seemeth pleasant into this world unto the natural eye, it is but by juggling of the senses; If we have the grace of God, this grace shall be indeed like as a foure-nooked claver in the opinion of some; viz., a most powerful means against the juggling of the sight."

Jamieson, the Scottish lexicographer, suggested that the term may have come into the Scottish from the Icelandic *gimbr*, splendor, but none of our modern lexicographers accept this theory, and an altogether different Icelandic word has a fairer claim—*glam-skygn*, which signifies squint-eyed. From the definition of this phrase given by Anderson, it seems probable that *glam* is the origin of our *glamour*, for *glam-skygn* signifies also a disease in the crystalline humor of the eyes. This disease in Iceland was sometimes considered as the effect of witchcraft or enchantment. The word *glamour* may owe its origin to the telescoping of the two Latin words *glama* and *amor*, or be, as some claim, a corruption of *grammar*.

A Dentifrice *for the* Discriminating

WHEN you want the most efficient tooth cleaner, you can safely use Calox. It removes deposits in which germs breed. Corrects acid conditions that favor decay; liberates oxygen which kills dangerous germs.

Ask your dentist about Calox

FREE: Write for booklet and Calox Sample.
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
91 Fulton St., New York City

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THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

PATENTS. Write for free Guide Books, List of Patent Buyers and "**RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK**" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for our *Free* opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References, Reasonable Terms.
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Bathroom Floors
Sanitary and Attractive

Your will always take pride in your Everlasbestos Floors. Always Clean, good-looking, no seams or edges to collect dirt. Cost less than other permanent floors.

Everlasbestos Flooring

for covering old floors or in new buildings. Laid one day can be used the next. Superior ingredients and perfected directions for laying make satisfaction certain. Widely used in stores, offices, public buildings. Write for catalog and free sample.

Everlasbestos Flooring Co.
Dept. L, 95 North Street
Rochester, N. Y.

VENUS
THIN LEADS
Box of 12 Leads
15¢

VENUS
THIN LEADS No 38

Fit all makes of thin lead Metal Pencils—

and give your *metal* pencil the same marvelous writing qualities for which Venus Pencils have been so long distinguished.

7 degrees
2B-B-HB-F-H-2H-4H

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
and London, Eng.
FREE—Sample tube with 3 leads

"W. C. C.," Richmond, Va.—The term *booze*, which your correspondent informs you is derived from the Turkish *buzeh*, is characterized in Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* as colloquial. That work gives *boose* as an alternative spelling and traces the word from the Middle Dutch *busen* to the German *bausen*, drink. According to Yaska, the East Indian grammarian and author of the "Nirukta," who flourished in the fifth century, the term *busa* meant "water"; also, "thickened, sour curds." In the Nagari *buza* (or more commonly *boza*) is used to designate "beer," and in that letter a *buze khana* is a "beer saloon" (vulgar, "boozing ken").

According to the late Sir James W. Redhouse, the eminent authority on the Osmanli-Turki language, *boza*, or as it is also variously written, *boosa*, *booza* or *bouza*, is a thick white drink made of fermented millet, innocuous enough, no doubt, when one got what one called for, but as there are different kinds of *booze*, so there is more than one kind of *boza*. A second kind is defined as "an intoxicating preparation made from hemp seed, darnel meal and water," and also a third, made of honey and tamarinds. It was the first of these that Blount described in his "Glossographia" (1656) as "a drink in Turkey made of seed, much like new mustard, and is very heady." *Boza* is known also as *bhang* and *hashish*.

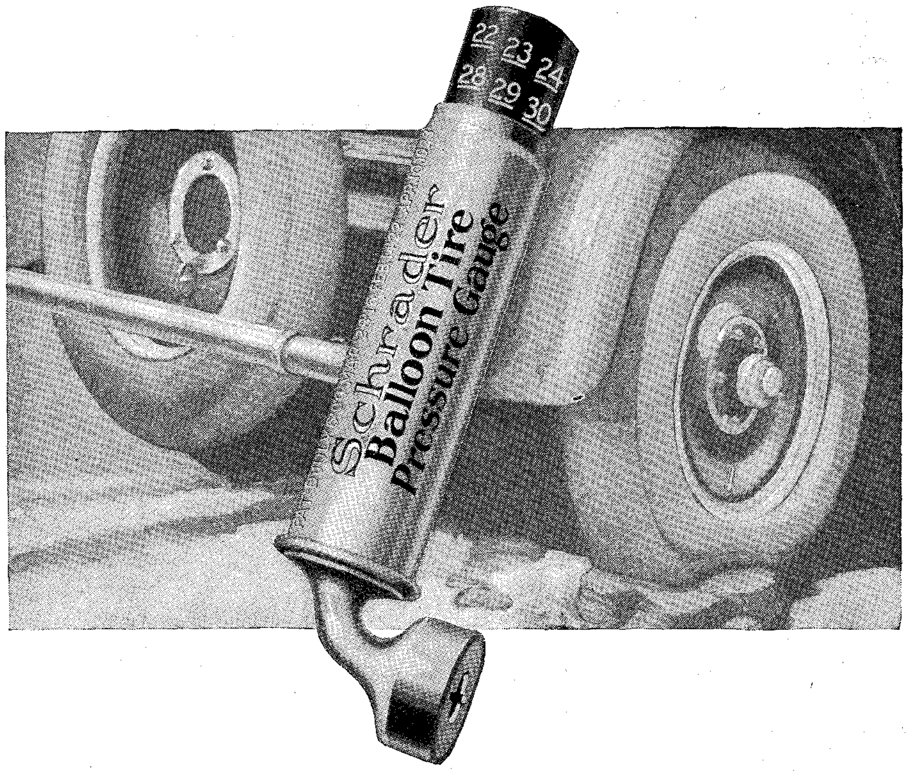
The term *boza* was introduced into Europe by the gipsies, and in due time underwent the process of refinement which gave us in early English the form *bouse*, to be found in the early English poems dating about 1300; see "Friar Michael of Kildare", (1303). The word was known to the satirist John Skelton, who used it effectively in "Elynoor Rommin" (1529); to Copland, who employed it in "Spittel-hous" (1536), neither of whom is cited by Sir James Murray. From this time onward the term was used constantly, as by Harman in his Caveat" (1567); Spenser in the "Faerie Queene" (1590), where we have an early instance of an Englishman "rushing the growler"—"In his hand did he beare a bouzing can" (I., iv., 22). In Thomas Nash's "Pierce Pennilesse" (1592), the satirist refers to "companie that resort to . . . bowzing and beere bathing in their houses every afternoone." Dekker used the term in "Lanthorne and Candle-light" (1608); Rowlands in "Martin Mark-all" (1610); Harrington in his "Epigrams" (1615); Jonson in "The Devil is an Ass" (1616). None of these later instances are recorded by Dr. Murray, who shows a gap at *bouse* (page 1026, column 3), between the years 1592 and 1648.

Among the writers who have used the word are Fletcher, Massinger, Herrick, Dryden, Bridges, Sheridan, Colman, Grose, Burns, Moore, Ainsworth, DeQuincey, Thackeray, Kingsley, George Eliot, and Robert Browning, quite a respectable sponsorship for what we know as "strong drink," but consider a vulgarism.

"H. R. G.," Marion, N. H.—"In Marblehead, Mass., the word *gawk* is used to mean 'to gaze or to look around,' generally with a sort of offensive signification. The inquisitive visitor from the city is accused of '*gawking* around.' A child is often asked irritably, 'What are you *gawking* at?' Is this meaning found elsewhere?"

Gawk as a verb has been in use in the United States from the date of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence of the American Colonists in 1776, if not before. The word as noun or verb is of English origin and was used by Ben Jonson (1573–1637) in his poems, but spelt *gokit* by him. It has been variously spelled *gauk*, *gawk*, *gok*, *gouk*, *gowk* in different parts of the English-speaking world, and spread over Great Britain from the Severn to the Clyde between 1573 and 1758. It may have come to us from the Anglo-Saxon *gaec*, a cuckoo, about which Jamieson tells us that young people, attracted by the singular cry of the cuckoo, being anxious to see it, soon find themselves *hunting the gowk*, or going on a fool's errand, for the bird changes its place rapidly and so quietly that when one feels within reach of it, its cry may be heard a considerable distance away. In English dialect a *gawk* is "a simpleton or a fool; also, a clumsy person." The adjective *gawkish* means "awkward; foolish; clownish." This was sometimes spelt *gawish* (1567) and meant "staring" or "gaping"; also, "gaudy" or "showy." The verb *gawk*, when used in provincial England, means "to stare idly; gape," and also "to wander about aimlessly" even to this day. *Gawking* is the present participle of this.

"A. J. S.," Newark, N. J.—The term *résumē* is pronounced *re″zu″me′—e's* as in *prey*, *u* as in *Dumas*.



New Schrader Tire Gauge for

Balloon Tires

To enjoy super-comfort from balloon tires, you must keep them inflated to the prescribed pressure. The new Schrader Balloon Tire Pressure Gauge makes this a simple matter. The angle foot, as shown in the illustration, makes it possible to use this gauge on all types of wheels.

The indicating tube, graduated in one-pound units, enables you to keep a close check on low pressures and thereby get maximum service from your tires. The new Schrader Balloon Tire Pressure Gauge is of the same sturdy construction as the regular Schrader Gauge, which has been standard for sixteen years.

Schrader Tire Gauges were first used during the Briarcliff Road Races in Westchester County, New York, on April 24, 1908, and have proved their dependability and usefulness ever since.

Ask your dealer for free booklet, "Air—the most elusive prisoner." This booklet tells how to care for tire valves. It will help you get the maximum service from your tires. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address, and we will mail you a copy direct.

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A New Standard for EVAPORATED MILK QUALITY

THE SPICE OF LIFE

One of Many.—"Do you play golf?"

"No, but I can't give it up."—*London Mail.*

Pronounced "Where-tu."—"Huerta has fled from Vera Cruz," say the news dispatches.

'Fled, yes. But Huerta?" asks the *Tanners Creek Times.*

Note This, Girls.—"Well, Art, I can tell you're a married man all right. No holes in your stockings any more."

"No. One of the first things my wife taught me was how to darn 'em."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Nobody Wins.—"Marriage is a great game, isn't it?"

"Yes; but it always results in a tie!"—*The Yale Record.*

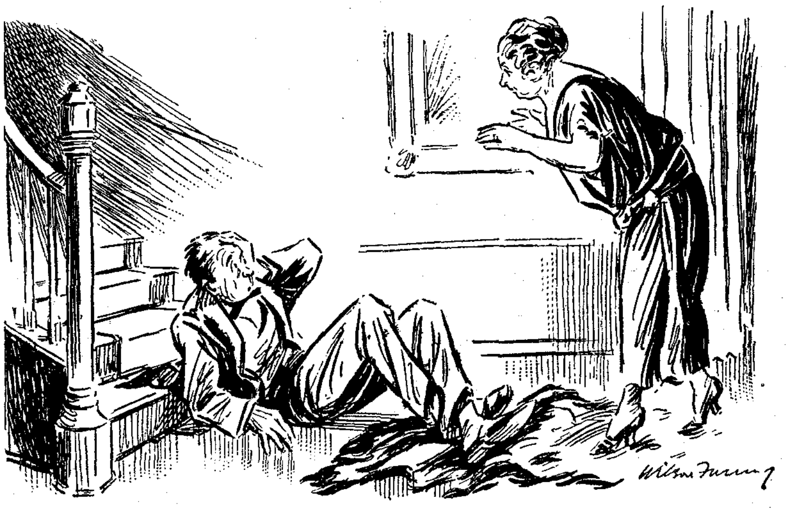
It Might Seem So.—CYNTHIA—"How is your husband?"

DOROTHY—"I haven't seen him for five years. I think I must have said something to annoy him."—*London Mail.*

Worse.—"The only thing for you to do is to go around and ask her to forgive you."

"But I was in the right."

"Then you'd better take some flowers and candy with you, too."—*Mugwump.*



WIFE: "Oh, darling—did you miss a step?"

HUSBAND: "No, my dear—hit every blessed one of them!"

—*London Opinion.*

The Right Spirit.—"Do you think the new sheriff can stop gambling in Crimson Gulch?"

"Shouldn't be surprized," answered Cactus Joe. "First thing he did was to bet $500 he could."—*Washington Star.*

His Failing.—A Southern negro minister who was given to the use of big words and complicated discourse was waited upon by the church committee and told that his style of preaching was not all that could be desired.

"Don't I argify and sputify?" inquired the minister.

"Yes, yo' done argify and sputify," responded a member of the committee, "but yo' don't show wherein."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Chief Worry

Headlight Bill was a colored gentleman of sporting proclivities, who had got his name from a large diamond which he wore as a stud. He had occasion to consult a doctor about a "misery" in his chest.

The medical man eyed the stud keenly. This made Headlight somewhat uneasy.

After asking a number of questions, the doctor produced a stethoscope and placed it squarely over the stud. Finishing his examination the doctor looked solemn. So did the patient.

"An't it genuwine, doctah?" asked Headlight.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

It Might Be Worse.—VERS LIBRIST—"Alas! I fear I haven't written anything that will live."

FRIEND—"Cheer up! Be thankful you are alive in spite of what you've written."—*Boston Transcript.*

Creditors to the Rescue.—"I understand that some of your creditors are pressing you."

"I arranged that," answered Senator Sorghum. "In this era of investigation I want it made perfectly clear that I haven't more than enough money for my current expenses."—*Washington Star.*

How to Get Warm

Sell fire insurance. Value a man's store at twice what it is worth. Sleep over store until warm.

* * *

Smoke a cigaret in bed. Doze off and leave cigaret alight. It keeps the home fires burning.

* * *

Enter phone booth. Give central wrong number. She may get you right one. Laugh until warm.

* * *

Pay all your bills at once. Make a huge bonfire with the check stubs. Even the neighbors can get warm.

* * *

Throw rocks at a policeman. He will make things hot for you.—*Life.*